FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 184 *22 September 1982*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Principles of U.S. Military Strategy Examined AA 1
[Simonyan in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Sep]
U.S. Plans for Militarization of Space AA 3
[Ponomarev]
Disarmament Tasks of UN General Assembly Outlined AA 4
Arms Race Creates Financial Burden for U.S. Allies AA 5
[Shurygin in PRAVDA 17 Sep]
Mikhaylov Article on U.S. Arms Policies AA 5
[comparison]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Zhukov on Mideast, Arms Talks, Falklands CC 1
[PRAVDA 19 Sep]
PRAVDA Reports NATO Military Exercises in Europe CC 4
[Kostikov, 18 Sep]
Norway Arms Stores Seen To Strengthen NATO CC 5
[PRAVDA 17 Sep]
Anichkin on U.S. 'Trade War' Against W. Europe CC 5
International Broadcasting Convention Ratified CC 6
Botswana, Turkish Ambassadors Arrive in Moscow CC 6
[IZVESTIYA 14 Sep]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Creates 'Corps of Saboteurs, Terrorists' A 1
[Bolshakov in PRAVDA 18 Sep]
U.S. TV Concocts Soviet Tie in Shooting of Pope A 1
[Kornilov]

CHINA

Bovin Comments on 12th CPC Congress PRC History B 1

SOUTH ASIA

Delhi Report on Brezhnev-Gandhi 21 Sep Talks D 1
Correction to Moscow TV on Soviet-Indian Talks D 1
Moscow TV on Soviet-Indian Declaration Signing D 1
Gromyko Visit to Gandhi in Moscow Reported D 2
[Delhi]
Tikhonov, Indian Premier Discuss Cooperation D 2
Delhi Reports Details D 2
Gandhi, Arkhipov Discuss Soviet-Indian Relations D 3
Indian Communists Support Brezhnev Mideast Plan D 4

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Kampuchean Envoy on Amnesty, Western Observers [AFP] E 1
ASEAN Militarization, Dependence on West Viewed [Fedonin] E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Foreign Minister Interviewed [NOVOYE VREMYA No 37] F 1
Nikolayev on Past Aid to Albanian Industry F 5

WESTERN EUROPE

Arkhipov Comments on Change of FRG Governments [DPA] G 1
Soviet-Australian Commission Session Opens G 1
Arkhipov Receives Staribacher G 1
Electricity Agreement Signed G 2
Ustinov, Orgakov Receive Finnish General G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Reagan Plan To Return Troops to Beirut Scored H 1
A. Zlatorunskiy Commentary H 1
Viktor Olin Commentary H 1
UN Vote, Reagan Statement Forced on U.S. [Kaverznev] H 2
Comparison of Brezhnev Cable to Reagan on Beirut H 2
More UN Observers to Beirut; Israelis Interfere H 2
Arab Ministers Meet, Tie U.S. to Israeli 'Crimes' H 3
Israel's Version of Beirut Events Derided [Kaverznev] H 3
U.S. Rulers 'Accomplices' in Israeli 'Crimes' [Seyful-Mulyukov] H 5
'Arafat, Al-Wazzan, Mitterrand Cited on Beirut H 5
Further Material on Events in West Beirut H 6
PLO Official: 'Terrible Facts' H 6
Correspondent on Casualties [Korshunov in IZVESTIYA 21 Sep] H 6
Destruction of Cemetery H 7
Geyvandov Likens 'Genocide' in Beirut to Nazis [IZVESTIYA 21 Sep] H 7
Material on Repercussions of Beirut Massacre H 8
Protests, Guilt in Israel [Shabayev] H 8
International Commission [Kudryavtsev in PRAVDA 22 Sep] H 9
Moscow Rallies H 10
AAPSO Figure Praises Brezhnev Mideast Plan H 10
Further Materials on PDRY Leader's Visit H 11
Comparison on Award Speeches H 11
Cooperation Protocol [PRAVDA 17 Sep] H 11
Thanks to Brezhnev From Plane H 11
Relations Hailed on YAR Revolution Anniversary H 12

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Exploitation of Islam by 'Anticommunism' Viewed R 1
[Khydyrov, Bagdasarov in TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 11 Sep]
PRAVDA Appraises USSR's Housing Situation R 3
[Azar, Osipov, 13 Sep]
CPSU's Shcherbitskiy Interviewed on Ukrainian CP R 5
[Prague RUDE PRAVO 15 Sep]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Industrial Figures for Jan-Aug Published S 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 38]
Uzbekistan Gas Well Fire Reportedly Extinguished S 7
Armenian Paper on Problems of Yerevan Factory S 7
[SOVETAKAN AYASTAN 12 Aug]
Briefs: Turkmen Oil, Gas Deposits S 7

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

PRAVDA Reviews Progress of Grain, Fodder Harvest T 1
[16 Sep]
January-August Livestock Figures Published T 2
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 38]
Briefs: Kazakh Grain Harvest T 5

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Marshal Bagramyan Dies; Obituary Read V 1
General Writes on Qualities of T-62, T-72 Tanks V 2
[Gudz in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 12 Sep]

PRINCIPLES OF U.S. MILITARY STRATEGY EXAMINED

PM211433 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Doctor of Military Sciences Prof Maj Gen R. Simonyan: "From 'Massive Retaliation' to 'Direct Confrontation'"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Fulfilling the wishes of readers, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA is embarking on a series of articles about the aggressive essence of U.S. military doctrine and the especially dangerous strategic goals of R. Reagan's administration.

As is known, military doctrine has two aspects -- the political and the military-technical. The former determines questions relating to the state's political aims and tasks in a war, the main direction of the development of the armed forces and also the preparation of the country for war. The latter covers questions dealing with ways and means of fighting, carrying out military building, equipping the armed forces and using them in a war in order to achieve the political aims.

Recently the world press has written a lot about substantial changes in U.S. military doctrine. It is stressed that the most profound changes in the last decade are taking place in the strategic goals and in the structure of the U.S. Armed Forces.

There are changes in strategic military concepts whenever there is a change of administration in the United States; this has become a kind of tradition. This is due not only to the refinement and development of the means of armed struggle and changes in the correlation of forces in the international arena, but also to the political requirements of the monopolistic grouping assuming power. New strategic concepts are also advanced in Washington whenever militarist circles need somehow to justify another spurt in the arms race they have unleashed.

In the fifties the administration of Eisenhower, a Republican, announced the strategy of "massive retaliation." In the early sixties the Democratic administration adopted the "flexible response" strategy. It was replaced by the Nixon administration which advanced the "realistic deterrent" strategy. The Reagan administration was no exception in this area. It announced the adoption of a new military strategy for the eighties. Its essence and direction were revealed by Pentagon chief Weinberger who described it as a strategy of "direct confrontation" between the United States and the Soviet Union on a global and regional scale.

It envisages the resolute use of military might as a means of implementing the world diktat of U.S. imperialism which claims the right to impose its system on any region and any state and also to counteract revolutionary, liberation and other progressive movements. In an attempt to justify the adoption of the new strategy Weinberger said that U.S. interests "are of a worldwide nature and therefore the country's military policy must be viewed in a global context." The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the United States must become, at all costs, the world's mightiest power. The idea of military superiority determines the content of all Washington's actions and its demands on its allies.

The chief feature of the "direct confrontation" strategy, and the one which poses the greatest threat to the future of mankind, is the principle of the United States accelerating the preparation of a material base for unleashing wars of various magnitudes and intensities. This is very clearly manifested in the constant growth of military appropriations. In fiscal year 1983 they will constitute more than $0.25 trillion and over a 5-year period (to 1986) $1.6 trillion. That is virtually twice as much as in the previous 5 years.

The lion's share of this expenditure will go on the implementation of broad programs for modernizing strategic offensive and defensive forces, general-purpose forces (ground forces, the Air Force and the Navy) and their reserve component; improving the combat readiness and mobility of troops and naval forces; and creating on this basis armed forces which would be ready to unleash both nuclear and conventional wars. Moreover, as Weinberger candidly stated, the purpose of all the Pentagon's measures is to achieve superiority over the USSR in a nuclear war and its conclusion on terms advantageous to the United States. Therefore, the U.S. nuclear capability must, he said, "surpass analogous Soviet indicators at all stages of the conduct of the war."

Equally dangerous and adventurist are the new strategy's stipulations regarding a first nuclear strike and the waging of lengthy or, as they say in the Pentagon, "protracted wars" -- nuclear and conventional.

Remember that the concept of a "first nuclear strike" has always been seen as one of the chief components of all Washington's strategic postures. But never before have they dared to propagandize it so openly and cynically as they are now doing. And this at a time when the Soviet Union has come out with an initiative of massive importance for the future of the world by pledging not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Literally a few days after Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's well-known message was read out at the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, the U.S. press published a report to the effect that NATO's political and military leaders, holding a conference in Annapolis, had "rejected the idea of a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons in the event of a war with the Warsaw Pact headed by the Soviet Union."

The Soviet initiative, as THE NEW YORK TIMES noted, placed the United States "in a difficult position." That is why, to justify its own frankly misanthropic stance, it has again launched the myth of the "Soviet military threat to the West," a threat which the United States allegedly seeks to avert by retaining the "right" to a first nuclear strike in the illusory hope that the retaliatory strike will be less powerful.

The strategy of "direct confrontation" also emphasizes the preparation for and waging of a "protracted nuclear war." "Defense Department policymakers," THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, "have drawn up a new plan for strengthening defense based on the premise that a nuclear armed conflict with the Soviet Union could be protracted, and have elaborated their strategy for waging such a war." The newspaper stresses that the United States plans to make repeated nuclear strikes on the territory of the USSR and its allies in order to "render ineffective" their military and political structure. The creators of the new strategy expatiate on the "assured destructions of "nuclear and nonnuclear armed forces and industrial sites of decisive significance from the viewpoint of military might."

Even many Western bourgeois press organs discerned extremely dangerous adventurism in Reagan's nuclear policy, which is formulated, as London's SUNDAY TIMES stressed, under the influence of "crude anti-Sovietism." West Europeans, another British newspaper, THE GUARDIAN, warns, "have no need to follow the example" of Washington, where they nurture "reckless," "fanciful" and "idiotic" projects for a "victorious" 6-month nuclear war against the Soviet Union.

In addition to nuclear wars, protracted conventional wars are also planned. Here a so-called "horizontal" ("geographical") escalation is planned; that is, the expansion of hostilities by extending them to new regions not involved at the start of the conflict -- to "regions of Russian vulnerability." "Vertical" escalation -- up to and including the use of nuclear weapons -- is not excluded either.

In general, the strategy of "direct confrontation" does not simply incorporate all the particularly dangerous extremes of earlier militarist principles. It exacerbates them still further, sanctioning, in particular, the most barbaric ways of waging war using all kinds of weapons of mass destruction of people -- nuclear, neutron, chemical and so forth. The United States is embarking on the development of weapons systems with which it would be possible to extend the arms race to space.

"Defense Secretary Weinberger," THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, "has ordered the Air Force, to adopt over a 5-year period a system of antisatellite weapons within the framework of President Reagan's comprehensive program." The deployment of such weapons, the newspaper warns, "could make the threat of nuclear war more real."

The strategy of "direct confrontation" is oriented toward the unleasing of military adventures, including nuclear ones, on other people's territories, in the vain hope that the flames of military conflagration will not scorch U.S. territory. For the sake of their imperial ambitions, the creators of this strategy are prepared to sacrifice Europe or any other continent.

The new strategy envisages granting extensive aid to reactionary pro-American regimes and involving them in the implementation of American imperialism's global and regional aspirations. A vivid example of this is Israel's aggression in Lebanon, a source of indignation throughout the world, which took place with the help of American weapons and American dollars.

Finally, for the same purpose it is planned to "breathe new life into the special operations forces" (espionage, subversive and other forces), to enable their use where "the use of armed forces would be premature, inappropriate or unrealistic." What lies behind this can be seen from the subversive U.S. actions against Poland, Cuba, Nicaragua and other sovereign states.

That, in brief, is the essence and content of the new principles of U.S. military doctrine. It proclaims with unprecedented, cynical frankness the old aims and aspirations of American imperialism: to dictate its own will to the world by stepping up the arms race and unleashing military adventures.

But these aggressive plans are doomed to fail, above all because the plans of U.S. militarist circles to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies, which are now more than ever the main bulwark of world peace, and are unrealizable. "The military-strategic equilibrium which has grown up between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO," L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, "objectively helps to preserve peace on our planet. We have not sought and do not seek military superiority over the other side. That is not our policy. But neither we allow them to create such a superiority over us. Such attempts, like attempts to talk to us from a position of strength, are absolutely futile."

U.S. PLANS FOR MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

LD212234 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, contrary to requirements of his official job of handling disarmament problems, favours militarisation of outer space by the United States. Speaking last Monday at one of the subcommittees of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Rostow justified in all ways the intensification by the Reagan administration of military preparations in outer space, resorting to trite fabrications about the Soviet Union's mythical "military superiority" over the United States, this time in outer space. He bluntly declared that American space programmes should be directed at ensuring military advantages for the United States in the cosmos. The director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency confirmed once again by his remarks that the present American administration is seeking to turn the whole of man's environment into an arena of confrontation and race of advanced types of weaponry.

The United States is now busy implementing an extensive programme of militarisation of outer space. The U.S. President has issued a special decree setting out guidelines and objectives of the programme.

A special command was set up this month to direct preparations for war in the cosmos. As the first test flights of the reusable spacecraft of the shuttle system show, the Pentagon openly boosts the development of numerous weaponry systems for military operations in outer space and from outer space. However, according to American press reports, this is just a tip of the iceberg of U.S. military preparations in the area. That is what has been officially announced.

It should be mentioned that the American side is militarising outer space contrary to the 1967 treaty on the principles of the states' activity in the study and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and the 1977 Soviet-American agreement on cooperation in exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

One should recall in this connection that the USSR never initiated the race of any armaments, whereas the U.S. military-political leadership has been pursuing throughout the post-war period the goal of having a war machine surpassing the military potential of any possible adversary, above all the Soviet Union. The United States was not only the first to develop an atomic bomb but it used it against the civilian population of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In the fifties, on the pretext of lag in bombers, the Pentagon started the implementation of an extensive programme of building strategic bombers. In the early sixties, the United States raised a rumpus about its missile lag and became the first to start mass deployment of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles. Then it started the manufacture of [words indistinct] and NATO. Washington's current course toward militarisation of outer space constitutes a fresh, extremely grave threat to the whole of mankind.

DISARMAMENT TASKS OF UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY OUTLINED

LD200900 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 20 TASS -- The regular, 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly opens at the headquarters of the community of nations on September 21. The delegations of the 157 member-countries of that organisation and representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and other national liberation movements will gather in the skyscraper on the East River.

The participants in the session will concentrate on the more outstanding problems of our time, primarily those related to curbing the arms race and to achieving real disarmament. It was repeatedly stressed at earlier sessions of the U.N. General Assembly that the gist of the Soviet peace initiatives is absolutely in accord with the central task of the U.N. succintly formulated in the first lines of its charter, that of saving "the succeeding generations from the scourge of war."

The formal commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, announced by the Soviet Union at the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament last summer, continues to attract close attention at the U.N. Many delegations believe that this commitment, assumed by the Soviet Union at a time when the international situation has dramatically aggravated, has demonstrated particularly graphically how strikingly Soviet peace foreign policy differs from the aggressive imperialist policy of the NATO countries led by the United States.

The international community has responded with interest to the statement made by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev during his recent talk with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that the Soviet Union rejects in principle the policy of nuclear war preparations, of achieving military superiority and, generally speaking, of using force in international relations that is being pursued by certain powers. This policy, according to the Soviet leader, is the main source of the growing world tension and the escalating threat of war. The tentative agenda of the session, which includes about 140 items, reflects many of the proposals made by the Soviet Union over the past few years, such as a number of the questions of universal and complete disarmament, including the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of those countries which are free from these weapons at the moment, and talks of strategic arms limitation.

Political observers believe that the forthcoming session will facilitate the further approximation of the positions of socialist and non-aligned countries, sincerely concerned over the lack of progress towards disarmament, and also the further isolation of the leading imperialist powers with the United States at their head. The development of these tendencies is a direct consequence of Washington's policy of sabotaging any practical step towards curbing the arms race. There is a similarly wide gap between the majority of the countries of the world, on the one hand, and the United States and its closest partners, on the other, on the problems caused by regional conflicts. The session will discuss the overall situation in the Middle East, the Palestinian question and the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion.

The session will attach much attention to the problems of eradicating the vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid, primarily in the south of Africa where the Western countries and the racist South Africa regime continue their voracious exploitation of natural and human resources. The world community is voicing deep worry over the further activisation of cooperation between the United States and South Africa in the military, strategic, political and economic fields.

ARMS RACE CREATES FINANCIAL BURDEN FOR U.S. ALLIES

LD170936 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- The U.S. administration is involving in the arms race ever heavier not only its European allies, but also those in Asia. Veniyamin Shurygin writes this in PRAVDA today.

Thus, in the current financial year, Japan's allocations for military purposes rose by over seven per cent on past year. The rulers of South Korea are implementing the sped-up "defence programme". Washington is urging to the arms race also ASEAN countries, trying to turn the association of Southeast Asian nations into a military-political grouping that would be promoting the United States interests in Asia. In the Philippines, as the draft budget shows, the volume of allocations for the military department for 1983 will surpass considerably the present level. Thailand's military spendings next year will increase by 12 percent on the current financial year. About one billion dollars was allocated for military needs by the Indonesian Government in the 1982-1983 financial year.

Pakistan holds one of the first places among Asian countries for rates of militarization. Its expenditures for the increase of the military potential in the second half of the seventies were reaching one-third of all allocations under the budget, the commentator stresses.

The arms race is depleting currency reserves of Asian countries, is increasing the burden of foreign debts, is enhancing the economic and, consequently, political dependence on arms producers, imperialist states of the West, above all, the United States. Embarking on the road of the arms race, Asian countries enter a vicious circle. Militarization of one of them creates an atmosphere of suspiciousness in neighbouring countries which, ultimately, also join in the arms race.

MIKHAYLOV ARTICLE ON U.S. ARMS POLICIES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 17 September publishes on page 3 an article by Maj Gen V. Mikhaylov entitled "Lies in the Service of Militarist Policy". It has been compared to the TASS English report published on pages AA 2-3 of the 17 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and the following variations have been noted:

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Omits the dateline and introductory paragraph.

Page AA 3, paragraph 6, line 2, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA reads: ...expense of other states' security. Our principle.... [supplying "security"]

ZHUKOV ON MIDEAST, ARMS TALKS, FALKLANDS

PM201153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 82 p 4

[Yuriy Zhukov untitled "International Review"]

[Text] The world public's anxiety aroused by the unceasing aggression of the United States and its vassals is not abating. The events of the past week have shown that the aggressors are continuing their adventurist actions, full of risks, which could have dangerous results. Suffice it to recall the resumption and expansion of the barbaric actions of Israel, encouraged by the United States, in the Near East.

But at the same time, the past week brought convincing evidence that the aggressors' flagrant actions are meeting with mounting resistance and stronger cohesion among peace-loving forces. Now everyone can see for instance that Israel and its U.S. patrons, who counted on destroying the Palestinians fighting for their motherland's liberation and at the same time depriving Lebanon of independence and turning it into their obedient tool, have suffered a crushing political and moral defeat.

Lessons of the Events in Lebanon

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted during his speech in the Kremlin at last Wednesday's dinner in honor of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, leader of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], the Palestinians' heroism in the struggle against greatly superior enemy forces has immeasurably increased the prestige of the PLO.

Very fierce military operations continued for over 2 months and the Palestinians left Beirut unvanquished, with heads proudly held high. They left only because they did not want to condemn to destruction the civilian population of the Lebanese capital, which the embittered Isareli troops wanted to raze to the ground.

PLO head Yasir 'Arafat considered it his duty to announce this week that the Soviet Union's effective aid to the defenders of Lebanon played an enormous part in repelling Israeli aggression. The USSR, he said, is our loyal friend, and it did everything possible to halt the Israeli aggression.

The Israeli aggressors are trying to forge ahead and are playing with fire. Having flagrantly violated the accords achieved, they invaded west Beirut this week and are carrying out acts of military provocation in the Al-Biqa' Valley, obviously preparing to seize the entire territory of Lebanon, and are threatening to attack a neighboring Arab state -- Syria. The threat of war looms over the entire Near East.

In this situation, the world press notes, special importance attaches to the program to halt the aggression and to establish a just, lasting peace in the Near East put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his Kremlin speech. Right now, the Soviet head of state said, it is first necessary to force the aggressors to leave Lebanon, to give up their piratical actions, and to halt their acts of provocation against Syria. He then formulated an all-embracing plan opening the way to an immediate peace settlement in this region.

As L.I. Brezhnev's plan particularly notes, this settlement should provide for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories seized in 1967; the implementation of the Palestinians' rights to self-determination and the creation of an independent state; the return of east Jerusalem to the Arabs; the safeguarding of the rights of all states of this region to secure and independent existence and development; the ending of the state of war and the establishment of peace between the Arab states and Isarel; and international guarantees for the settlement.

It is important to note that the Soviet Plan, which has generated great international response and immediately received widespread support, accords with the principles for the solution of the Near East and Palestinian problem adopted last week by the conference of Arab heads of state and government in the Moroccan city of Fes, which indicated the decisive significance of the Arab states' unity in the struggle against the Israeli invaders for the success of the Arab cause.

In the light of the important lessons of the events in Lebanon where the Israeli-U.S. aggression has met with resolute rebuff; in the light of the Soviet Union's important constructive initiative and the Arab states' decisions in Fes; the flagrantly phony U.S. Near East position as formulated by President R. Reagan was clearly exposed to the whole world. As is well known his "plan" rules out the creation of an independent Palestinian state, contains a rejection of any PLO participation in a peace settlement and demands that the Palestinians be content with a limited "internal autonomy" on the West Bank of the Jordan and in Gaza which would be wielded by puppets obedient to Israel under the unremitting control of the Israeli Army.

All that Reagan has added to this old design is a vague promise to effect some sort of "association" of the West Bank and Gaza with Jordan 5 years after the adoption of what is a humiliating solution for the Palestinians. But even this promise is still up in the air, as they say, since Israeli Premier Begin categorically objects to it.

Just as phony are the words of U.S. administration spokesmen to the effect that the administration does not approve of the Israeli troops' invasion of west Beirut. The actual worth of these words is shown by the cynical statement made by Israeli Defense Minister Sharon to official U.S. representative Draper concerning this annexation: "We have saved Lebanon for you (!) again."

An increasing number of people, who view the lessons of the Lebanon events sensibly, are realizing that a real path toward peace in the Near East is opened up by the Soviet proposals based on a realistic assessment of the situation in this region and dictated by genuine concern for peace.

What Is Happening in Geneva

In the tense, explosive situation that has arisen as a result of the dangerous intensification of the adventurist actions of the imperialists and their henchmen, the peoples are increasingly loudly demanding the settlement of urgent problems not by force but by means of negotiation, proceeding from the sovereign equality of states and mutual respect for legitimate national interests. The problem of the struggle to end the arms race naturally has pride of place among their concerns. In this connection the international public is now listening with mixed feelings of hope and alarm to the news from Geneva.

A routine session of the Disarmament Committee, which has 40 countries as members, ended there a few days ago. The Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and the talks on limiting and reducing Soviet and U.S. army are also to be resumed there in the very near future.

Reports from Geneva at the end of the week attest that the sober-minded participants in the committee session went their separate ways in a far from optimistic mood after the announcement of a routine adjournment. All their efforts to make progress in resolving questions of ending nuclear weapon tests, banning and destroying chemical weapons, banning the creation of new means of mass destruction and other urgent problems submitted for their consideration by the UN General Assembly came up against a brick wall of sabotage erected by the U.S. representatives and their most obedient allies.

The stand taken by the U.S. representatives on the eve of the resumption in Geneva of the talks on limiting nuclear arms is also arousing ever greater public alarm. World public opinion hailed their commencement as a victory for commonsense and as a step in the right direction. But these important talks demand a businesslike approach, not fencing with cheap demagogic phrases -- which is what the U.S. representatives are doing.

And voices are now being heard increasingly loudly everywhere, demanding that such a futile practice be abandoned and that a search begin for mutually acceptable solutions which would ensure the reduction of nuclear arms on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security.

The far-reaching Soviet initiatives advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and embodied in detailed proposals placed on the negotiating table accord with these aspirations.

But what of the American side? It is still stubbornly insisting on the deliberately unacceptable proposals set forth by Reagan in last November and this May which in fact provide for the USSR's unilateral disarmament, as has been very thoroughly shown in a number of conclusive and authoritative statements by the Soviet side -- particularly in the PRAVDA Editorial "What Lies Behind the U.S. 'Readiness' To Reduce Nuclear Arms" of 4 July this year and in the replies of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, to the TASS correspondent's questions published on 20 August. It has been clearly stated that the USSR will not accept proposals aimed at granting the United States military superiority.

Nevertheless, Washington refuses to retreat a single millimeter from its deliberately unacceptable plans. And this is understandable, for the U.S. defense secretary told journalists on 9 August that all the Pentagon's measures are aimed at achieving superiority over the USSR in a nuclear war!

Washington's double entry bookkeeping [dvoynaya bukhgatteriya] was quickly uncovered by the antiwar movement, which is gathering strength throughout the world, the United States included. This mass movement is increasingly sharply demanding the abandonment of attempts to turn the Geneva talks into a political cover for the deadly nuclear arms race being escalated by Washington. Is this not why Rostow, director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (who, you might think, is obliged by virtue of his official duty to think in earnest about the success of the talks!), permitted himself to make a very wild -- I will not pick another word -- speech this week, on the eve of the resumption of the Geneva talks? By making it clear that in the new round of the talks, too, the United States intends to engage in propaganda verbiage instead of businesslike work, he attempted to muffle the protests against this tactic with monstrous slander against the USSR. To this end he again dragged the moldy scarecrow of the "communist threat to the whole world" from the furthest shelf in the storehouse of the attributes of anti-Soviet propaganda in the twenties. With a serious mien this gentleman maintained that some "Soviet expansion program" provides for preparations to be made for the Soviet Union to conquer the whole world, including the United States.

Such an impudent and slanderous speech by a member of the Washington administration reaffirms that "Reagan's nuclear policy," as the British newspaper SUNDAY TIMES wrote with alarm, "is formulated under the influence of blind anti-Sovietism."

Under the circumstances it would seem that the report published the other day by THE WASHINGTON POST observer Marder that U.S. "political strategists (as always, they are not named! -- Yu. Zh.) are not promising any important breakthrough at the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms control talks in Geneva" must be taken seriously.

Peace-loving forces in Europe and the United States not taken in by Mr Rostow's hatchet work must therefore further intensify their campaign against the madmen trumpeting the suicidal and demagogic slogan "Better dead than Red." When the peoples are offered a choice between dying for the sake of the interests of capitalist monopolies and living in peace, a peace free from nuclear weapons and based on peaceful coexistence and mutually advantagious cooperation between countries belonging to different social systems, they choose to live!

About an Act of Treachery

Amid the hurly-burly of international events a tragedy, reports of which filled the pages of newspapers throughout the world 3 months ago, has somehow faded into the background. I am referring to Britain's colonial war against Argentina over the Malvinas (Falklands) Islands.

At the cost of 7 ships, 20 airplanes and helicopters and 256 officers and men and after spending vast sums, Britain, as we know, forced the Argentine Armed Forces to yield on 14 June.

A lot was said and written at the time about how Britain was only able to win because the United States, which under the Inter-American Mutual Aid Treaty should have defended Argentina, committed on act of treachery and instead chose to back its imperialist ally -- Britain.

This unprincipled event, quite typical of U.S. policy, created a big stir at the time and appreciably lowered U.S. standing in South America, and soon afterward President Reagan pretended to want to restore friendship with Argentina in an attempt to mend fences, as they say. On 12 July the White House announced that the economic sanctions it had introduced against Argentina on 30 April were being lifted and that it could use the loans and credits totaling approximately $230 million which had been frozen at the same time.

London looked askance at this. According to a 26 July REUTER report, "The British (read: their government! -- Yu.Zh.) recognized with alarm that their U.S. allies would prefer the Falklands to leave Britain's control and pass, if not entirely into U.S. hands, at least in stages allowing the United States to exercise its own control." The Thatcher government began showing signs of obstinacy, disputing the U.S. right to tell Britain how to behave.

And now we have Washington's latest zigzag: This week the United States and Britain, now presenting a united front, again attacked Argentina at the IMF and World Bank conference. Using the question of the repayment of its enormous debt as a means of applying pressure, they effectively gave it an ultimatum -- either to repudiate its claims to the Malvinas (Falklands) or be reduced to paupery.

Buenos Aires is indignant. Other Latin American countries have been shocked by the latest U.S. act of treachery. Mexico is demanding that the matter be discussed at the UN General Assembly session opening on Tuesday. Time will tell how things will develop, but it is already clear to Latin Americans just how dangerous it is to have such unreliable friends as Washington.

PRAVDA REPORTS NATO MILITARY EXERCISES IN EUROPE

PM211201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 82 p 5

[TASS and PRAVDA correspondent M. Kostikov reports under general heading: "NATO's Dangerous 'Games'"]

[Text] Rome, 17 Sep -- Major NATO military maneuvers codenamed "Display Determination" began today in Italy, Greece and Turkey and in the Mediterranean. They are part of the North Atlantic bloc's large-scale Autumn Forge-82 military demonstration, which comprises more than 20 different maneuvers involving NATO armed forces.

More than 25,000 servicemen and approximately 300 airplanes and 100 warships are taking part in Display Determination. The aim of the maneuvers is to rehearse methods of engaging in hostilities "in emergency situations."

The Display Determination maneuvers will continue until 15 October. They will be under the overall direction of U.S. Admiral William Crowe, commander in chief, NATO allied forces southern Europe.

Copenhagen, 17 Sep -- Large-scale NATO maneuvers codenamed "Northern Wedding-82" are underway over a wide area of Denmark. This Northern Wedding is taking place on land, in the air and off the country's coasts. More than 45,000 officers and men have made amphibious landings on the Jutland Peninsula and a number of neighboring islands. At the same time more than 200 large NATO naval vessels and several hundred air force planes are operating in the Danish sounds and airspace, respectively.

Denmark has never experienced maneuvers on such a broad scale, either in terms of territory or troop numbers. It is no accident that they are being held. Judging from local press reports, the U.S. Air Force squadron which landed during the exercises at Danish airfields will in the future make up the very subunits which under a U.S.-Danish agreement will be transferred to Denmark in the event of so-called "crisis situations." It is no secret that Washington is to decide when Denmark is faced with such situations. The overseas "grooms" who have now arrived for this militarist "wedding" are already rehearsing their future role.

The Danish Communist Party has lodged a strong protest against the holding of NATO military jamborees on Danish soil. These manuevers, the document points out, have already resulted in causalties. Moreover, such "games" pose a serious threat to the civilian population and entail considerable outlay. Our country must not be made a training ground for foreign troops, this is contrary to our national interests.

NORWAY ARMS STORES SEEN TO STRENGTHEN NATO

PM211111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 82 p 5

[Dispatch by unnamed correspondent: "'Larding' With American Weapons"]

[Text] Oslo, 16 Sep -- The first consignments of heavy American military equipment and hardware will be stowed in Norway's Trondelag region already this fall. As NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA (NTB) points out, until the construction of special structures is completed, it will be stowed at Norwegian depots. NATO, NTB points out, is financing these operations in full.

Having imposed on the Norwegians the agreement on contingency stockpiling of its military equipment on their soil last year, the Pentagon is now seeking to "lard" Norway with arms and hardware as quickly as possible with a view to strengthening NATO's northern flank and its own indirect presence in this region. To this end the Pentagon is employing arm-twisting tactics against its junior partners in the bloc and seeking in turn them into obedient participants in a militarist game.

ANICHKIN ON U.S. 'TRADE WAR' AGAINST W. EUROPE

LD181034 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The European Parliment has condemned discrimintaroy measures by the United States to block the delivery of equipment for the gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe. The resolution adopted on Thursday demands that the American administration abandon these efforts since they contradict normal international trade and economic relations. Now a comment on that by Oleg Anichkin.

The trade war that the United States is waging against Western Europe is not letting up at all. The sharp contradictions are increasingly larger in scale. West Europeans reject the arguments put forth in Washington and which clearly do not hold up to criticism. And just how can Washington justify its position? At first the United States warned West European countries that wanted natural gas from the Soviet Union that they would supposedly fall into a trap and become politically dependent on Moscow. This contention, however, is refuted by economic relations West Europe already has with the Soviet Union. These relations have developed successfully to the benefit of all participants for many years and no one has become dependent.

Another argument used in Washington is that the Soviet Union will gain profits in foreign currency and therefore strengthen its economy. So what's wrong with that? No one trades at a loss, without making a profit. West European countries involved in these deals also make profits. They receive valuable energy, which they sorely lack, and earn money from the contracts for pipeline equipment.

So what is the real reason why the United States is trying so hard to upset the Soviet-West European deal? Washington is annoyed that it is not able to get its West European allies to fully cooperate with its policy of anti-Sovietism.

The United States' leadership is also upset that West Europeans, or at least the majority, want and seek total independence from the United States on the energy market, which is nearly monopolized by American oil companies. So the main issue is not the pipeline: that's just where the most sharp contradictions have revealed themselves between the United States and Western Europe -- economic and political contradictions that have been growing for a long time.

Western Europe has organized practically a united front against the decisions of the United States President to ban West European firms from supplying the USSR with equipment produced by American licensees -- equipment necessary for the trans-Siberian gas pipeline. This was the reaction to unprecedented pressure by the United States on Europeans. The president of France qualified the actions of the Americans as coercive, insulting, unfair and dangerous. The leaders of Federal Germany and Britain were just as adamant. The council of foreign affairs ministries in the Common Market called the United States' decision extraterritorial extension of United States jurisdiction, which goes against international law and is unacceptable in the Common Market.

These growing contradictions have deep roots. The European Economic Community stands before the United States as a strong force and in many respects outdoes the United States. The two forces are in fierce competition, which is sometimes uncompromising. There is much evidence to support this.

The United States stands as a destructive force in international relations -- politically and economically. The actions of the United States administration are upsetting the international division of labor. This could have serious and far-reaching consequences, which may end up hurting the United States.

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING CONVENTION RATIFIED

LD211738 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ratified the internatinal convention on the use of broadcasting in the interests of peace. The convention that was suggested to the international public back in 1936 was later recommended again to the member states of the United Nations by the United Nations General Assembly. According to this convention the states pledge themselves to prohibit or to stop on their territories any broadcasting that is detrimental to international accord, that instigates the population of any country to actions against security and order in another country.

BOTSWANA, TURKISH AMBASSADORS ARRIVE IN MOSCOW

PM170901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] (TASS) -- Samuel Akuna Mpuchane, ambassador of the Republic of Botswana to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 12 September.

Vahit Halefoglu, Turkish ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow the same day.

U.S. CREATES 'CORPS OF SABOTEURS, TERRORISTS'

PM211033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 82 p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "Gamble on Terrorism"]

[Text] A report has come from New York of the Pentagon's decision to create a separate "command for special military operations" which will combine special units of various categories of U.S. Armed Forces troops.

The notorious "Green Berets" who committed atrocities in Vietnam during the U.S. "dirty war" against the peoples of Indochina will be used as the new command's strike detachment. To judge by previous reports, they will be joined by U.S. Army "Rangers" or "Black Berets," U.S. Air Force "special units" and detachments of saboteur divers from the U.S. Navy.

Commenting on the creation of the new command, the U.S. press notes that the units included in it are designed to conduct combat operations by "nontraditional means" -- that is, they are trained to combat national liberation movements with subversion, sabotage and terror.

The representatives of the present administration have been preparing to create this corps of saboteurs and terrorists ever since they took office. The tasks set before it were described very frankly in the well-known U.S. administration defense directive. It states in particular that Washington intends to "revive and reinforce the special forces to demonstrate U.S. military strength in cases where the use of conventional forces would be premature, inexpedient or impossible." This formulation conceals not only plans to build up U.S. military strength and expand the methods of its use, and not only sinister designs for striking against national liberation movements and developing countries. The directive states unambiguously that the "special forces" could be used for "guerrilla warfare" against countries of a socialist orientation and against socialist countries.

Such senseless calculations are originally linked with the program announced by President Reagan for a global "crusade" against communism. It is by no means fortuitous that the new command, in addition to combat units, will include "specialized" subunits, including subunits for "psychological warfare" and "civil operations." In Pentagon and CIA language the latter means organizing counterrevolutionary demonstrations.

Obviously in Washington, as one U.S. journalist put it, "brawn" has blatantly "prevailed over brain." The Republican administration, despite the clearly expressed desire of millions of Americans for talks, disarmament and peace, continues to prefer a "strong-arm approach" to the solution of international problems in the historical dispute between capitalism and socialism. That is an indicator not only of a distorted concepts of present-day world realities among those who hold power in the United States but of their impotence in the face of history.

U.S. TV CONCOCTS SOVIET TIE IN SHOOTING OF POPE

LD220824 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- TASS commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes: Whatever happens in the world certain circles in the West try, as a rule, to interpret the event in question in their own, anti-Soviet manner. The attempt made on the p[illegible] in May 1981, was no exception. It is known that the terrorist, a Turkish national, Agca by name, was arrested and convicted and the press reported more than once that he belonged to an extremist right-wing grouping of a neo-Nazi type connected with certain Western special services. What about starting a "controversy?" -- specialists in fabricating foul anti-Soviet "sensations" began wondering in Washington.

No sooner said than done. Displaying considerable smartness, these specialists composed for the American NBC television company a provocative show the purpose of which was to impress upon the televiewers an idea about Moscow's "involvement" in this attempt on the pope. Of course, there were not and could not be any facts to prove this. Nothing expect all kinds of absurb inventions of which there was quite a lot -- mythical "Soviet agents" secretly operating in the Balkans, their "Bulgarian assistants" penetrating into Turkey "on Moscow's assignment" -- caches and Brownings and false passports -- in short, all attributes of a cheap detective story. On top of this concoction was a report that Moscow promised almost fifteen hundred thousand dollars for the assassination of the pope....

As we see, the authors of this fabrication strained their imagination to the limit. But this time, too, they failed to give any proof of the Soviet Union's alleged involvement in terrorism, despite their all fantistic lies about the adventures of "Moscow's agents", lies which show through in every line of their scenario.

In the meantime, if the gentelmen concocting such stories had really wanted to "expose terrorism" they had a lot of facts, real and not imaginary, at their disposal. And they would not have had to go far for these facts, they would have found them right there, at Langley, where CIA headquarters is located. Why not tell the American televiewers in the programmes of the selfsame NBC about such operations of this agency and its agents as the assassination of Patrice Lumumba, the national hero of the Congo; Salvador Allende, the president of Chile; Orlando Letelier, former minister in the Allende government? Why not tell them how Washington patronizes, arms and encourages the Israeli neo-fascists who are practicing mass terror and genocide in Lebanon which they have occupied?

But the self-styled Washington "fighters against terrorism" do not wish to turn to real facts. They do not want them. What they want is fabrications, which must by all means be provocative, anti-Soviet ones. And what is the result? By launching a new dirty story from the NBC screens, they in Washington hoped to throw a stone at the Soviet Union. But they threw a boomerang....

BOVIN COMMENTS ON 12TH CPC CONGRESS, PRC HISTORY

LD212340 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Sep 82

[From the "International Panorama" Program, Presented by IZVESTIYA Political Observer Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] Good evening, Comrades. As you know, the 12th CPC Congress was held recently. In order to make a sound judgment about its significance, about the character of the political line it has outlined, it is necessary to make a careful study of the congress materials. They are fairly voluminous and it will require time. Perhaps we shall begin with history in order to better understand this or that event. It is always useful to place events in their historical context and view them as a link in some historic chain of events. So let us go from the 12th congress to the first congress. The first congress was convened at the end of July 1921 in Shanghai and the founding of the CPC was proclaimed then. China was going through a difficult time; the bourgeois revolution of 1911-13 did not solve the objective problems facing China, the feudal-compradore military dictatorship drove China into an impasse of continuous and endless civil wars and semicolonial dependence remained and misery reigned in the villages. On the whole, an explosion was coming to a head and the victory of the revolution in Russia stimulated the development of the national liberation movement and Marxist groups began to arise, and it was precisely these groups which served as a base for the creation of the Chinese Communist Party with the aid and support of the Comintern. At the time of the CPC's first congress, it numbered only 50-60 people. Because of this, no central committee was elected then, but a bureau led by Chen Duxiu was elected.

The drawing up of party strategy and tactics, was dealt with at the second and the third congresses. Generally the formation of the party progressed with great difficulty, for understandable reasons. By January 1925, when the fourth CPC Congress was convened, the number of party members did not exceed 1,000 persons. After 2 years, by the time of the fifth congress, there were approximately 60,000 Communists. In 1927, the situation changed radically, as the Kuomintang reaction, led by Chiang Kai-shek, managed to seize power. The revolution suffered defeat, and mass arrests and executions of communists began.

Owing to existing circumstances, the Sixth CPC Congress was convened in Moscow, more accurately near Moscow, at Aprelevka Station in June-July 1928. The congress generalized the experiences and lessons of the first revolution. There were many arguments and discussions, but on the whole, according to present Chinese appraisal, the congress selected the correct and true line. A special resolution concerning the organization of the Red Army was adopted, and its authors were Zhao Enlai and Blucher. At the first plenum of the new Central Committee, Xiang Zhongfa was elected general secretary of the party. Three years later, in June 1931, he was arrested in Shanghai and shot.

Almost 17 years passed between the 6th and the 7th congresses; years of very difficult struggle both against the Japanese invaders and against the Kuomintang reaction. By the 7th congress, which was convened in the spring of 1945, the party had 1,200,000 members.

The rout of the Kwantung army by the Soviet Army radically changed the situation in China. By maintaining a secure rear, the National Liberation Army went on the offensive. As you know, on 1 October 1949, the Chinese People's Republic was proclaimed, and in September 1956, the 8th CPC Congress was held in Beijing. Mao Zedong was elected chairman of the CPC Central Committee and Deng Xiaoping, general secretary. It is characteristic that from all the congresses held after the revolution, this eighth congress was the only one which was mentioned in a positive aspect at the 12th CPC Congresses.

This is no accident because the eighth congress outlined a correct strategy for the construction of socialism. But unfortunately this strategy was not carried out, because the Great Leap Forward started soon after the congress, on the initiative of Mao Zedong, and the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, as it was called, began at the end of the sixties. The switch to leftist adventurist positions was accompanied by an increase in anti-Sovietism. The country and the party entered a long stretch of chaos and disorganization. Dozens of millions of people suffered, and in such circumstances the 9th and 10th CPC Congresses were held and the course outlined at them, as the Chinese press writes, was naturally wrong.

The 11th CPC Congress was held in August 1977, after the death of Mao Zedong and the crushing of the Gang of Four. The political report was read by the then Central Committee Chairman Hua Guofeng. RENMIN RIBAO writes now: The main responsible comrade of the CPC Central Committee of that time -- and that means Hua Guofeng -- followed the course of two of everything: all that had been said by Chairman Mao must not be changed, and all that Chairman Mao did not mention, must not be done. Because of that we read in the same newspaper that the congress did not correct the erroneous theory and political slogans of the Great Cultural Revolution, but on the contrary they were confirmed. The congress could not fulfill the task of correcting the muddle and reestablishing correct principles in the theory and the course of the party. That is how the 11th congress is being appraised at present, and it is precisely this task that the 12th CPC Congress was called to fulfill.

Reading the accountability report at the congress, Hua Yaobang said the following: As to our party's mistakes, including the mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong, the key question in this field is Do we have Marxist courage to come out with self-criticism? Can we historically and correctly conduct this self-criticism? Can we correct the wrong and reestablish what is right?

On the whole, the congress dealt with domestic problems. But naturally, fundamental foreign policy was also dealt with. Together with stereotyped attacks on the Soviet Union, the report also included a thesis on the possibility of the development of Sino-Soviet relations following a course of normalization. In the West this aroused a farily animated and stormy reaction. Here for instance is an excerpt from the Paris newspaper LE MONDE: The newest aspect of the given congress is the possibility of a serious reorientation of Chinese foreign policy. You can only be astonished by the relative reserve with which Hua Yaobang spoke first about the Soviet Union, and then about the international communist movement, from which, it was thought, the CPC has long dissociated itself. Here is what THE WASHINGTON POST wrote: I quote: Hua Yaobang has strongly criticized the United States and this was a reflection of a sharp turn in China's strategic orientation. In his report, Hua Yaobang rejected the idea of an alliance with the United States in the capacity of a global partner. All this, according to the newspaper, tells of a radical change in both Beijing's appraisal of the Soviet Union as well as its viewpoint concerning Washington as a useful strategic partner. Japan's MAINICHI correspondent considers that the characteristic trait of the congress was, on the one hand, pulling the reins in its diplomacy with respect to the West, and on the other, improving relations with the Soviet Union. They write as though it was something sensational.

But we shall not hurry with our conclusions. We shall wait. In any case, the position of our country has always been unambiguous. Our position has been and is built starting from the need for and usefulness of goodneighborly relations with China. Speaking in Tashkent, Comrade Brezhnev stressed the readiness for large-scale normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. It is precisely this that meets the interests of both the Chinese and the Soviet people.

DELHI REPORT ON BREZHNEV-GANDHI 21 SEP TALKS

BK211308 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has said that India will not allow the Nonaligned Movement to be weakened. Sharing her views with President Brezhnev on the international situation during the second round of talks in Moscow today, she said the movement is very relevant, even in the present context. The prime minister was assisted at the talks by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and other high officials including Foreign Secretary Rasgotra and G. Parthasarathy. Soviet President Brezhnev was assisted by Prime Minister Tikhonov, Defense Minister Ustinov, Foreign Minister Gromyko and others.

Referring to Pakistan, the prime minister said that the peoples of the two countries have to live with each other and that is why India has offered the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. On China, she said the main problem is that of China territory. Though we have started a dialogue for improving our relations, there has not been any significant progress so far, she added. Mrs Gandhi made it clear that efforts to improve relations with China are not at the cost of any trusted friendship.

The prime minister recalled the New Delhi declaration of the nonaligned foreign ministers conference on Afghanistan and said our emphasis is on a political solution.

President Brezhnev in his observations expressed high appreciation of India's role in the Nonaligned Movement and said that the Soviet Union will like to see greater unity among the nonaligned countries and they (?work for peace). He recalled with satisfaction the great trust and cordiality which exist between India and the Soviet Union, enabling them to exchange views with frankness.

On economic cooperation, President Brezhnev reiterated that the Soviet Union will make every effort to examine the issues that have been raised during the discussion.

Later, a document incorporating the highlight of the discussions between Mrs Gandhi and President Brezhnev was signed by them in Moscow today.

The prime minister has extended invitations to President Brezhnev and Prime Minister Tikhonov to visit India. They have accepted the invitation.

CORRECTION TO MOSCOW TV SOVIET-INDIAN TALKS

The Moscow Domestic Television Report on the beginning of the Soviet-Indian talks in the Kremlin, published on page D 7 of the 21 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "Moscow TV Report on Talks" should be corrected as follows:

Paragraph 2, line 1, should read: ... to right Tikhonov, Brezhnev, Gromyko and Arkhipov.... [supplying dropped word "Brezhnev"]

MOSCOW TV ON SOVIET-INDIAN DECLARATION SIGNING

LD212042 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian in its 1700 GMT Vremya newscast on 21 September carries film reportage of today's signing of a joint Soviet-Indian declaration in the Kremlin. The opening shot shows Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and CPSU General Secretary Brezhnev seated at a conference table and signing documents. Members of the Indian delegation stand behind Gandhi. Behind Brezhnev stand, from left to right, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Chernenko, Ustinov and Grishin. Next a medium-range shot of the Soviet delegation shows Brezhnev and behind him, from left to right, Chernenko, Ustinov, Grishin and Ponomarev. The camera switches to a shot of the Indian delegation standing behind Gandhi and then returns to the Soviet delegation. A closeup of the lineup shows, from left to right, Chernenko, Ustinov, Grishin, Ponomarev, Gorbachev, Dolgikh, Demichev, Kapitonov and Zimyanin. The camera then pans the Indian delegation. After signing the documents, Gandhi and Brezhnev rise and exchange documents. Brezhnev rises without assistance.

GROMYKO VISIT TO GANDHI IN MOSCOW REPORTED

BK220902 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko called on Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi at the Kremlin Palace in Moscow today. They are reported to have discussed the international situation. Mrs Gandhi was assisted at the talks by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, Foreign Secretary Rasgotra, G. Parthasarathy, P.C. Alexander and Indian Ambassador at Moscow Ahuja.

TIKHONOV, INDIAN PREMIER DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD211706 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov had a meeting in the Kremlin today with the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi.

Questions of interest to both sides were discussed in the course of the friendly conversation. Special attention was given to questions connected with the fulfillment of the 14 March 1979 Soviet-Indian long-term program of economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation and the 10 December agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and India. Also discussed were the prospects of Soviet-Indian cooperation in new projects in the field of metallurgy and energy, including atomic power generation.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Indira Gandhi stressed the great importance of the Soviet-Indian talks that were held and noted that they would serve the further deepening of mutually advantageous all-round cooperation between the USSR and India in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the strengthening of peace.

Taking part in the conversation on the Soviet side were: Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Patolichev, minister of foreign trade; Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; and Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to India.

On the Indian side were: Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of foreign affairs; Alexander, chief secretary to the prime minister; Sengupta, economic adviser to the prime minister; and Ahuja, Indian ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Delhi Reports Details

BK220657 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The Soviet Union has offered to set up a 1,000-megawatt nuclear power plant in India. Agency reports say that Moscow has also agreed to set up a thermal plant with a capacity ranging between 800 and 1,000 megawatts. The offer was made during the discussions between Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and Soviet Prime Minister Tikhonov in Moscow last evening. The proposed nuclear plant will be double the size of the Tarapur atomic plant. Reports say that India will study the offer from the point of view of technical specifications and safeguard terms before taking a decision.

All India radio special correspondent Majumder covering the prime minister's visit reports that the two leaders mainly discuss economic matters at the hour-long meeting. The Soviet Union agreed to assist India in the second stage of the Vishakhapatham steel plant. It is understood to have offered commercial credits on the same term as for the first stage. With the completion of the second phase, the Vishakhapatnam plant capacity will go up to 3.4 million tons. The Soviet side also showed keen interest in the Paradeep steel plant to be set up in Orissa. Cooperation in the field of metallurgy was also discussed.

GANDHI, ARKHIPOV DISCUSS SOVIET-INDIAN RELATIONS

LD212000 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- The Prime Minister of the Republic of India Indira Gandhi had a meeting with representatives of the Soviet public in Moscow today.

Opening the function the president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, Minister of the USSR Nikolay Goldin stressed that the mutual visits by the leaders of the two countries are an effective instrument of further developing friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India. The meeting was addressed by First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov.

"Soviet people", he said, "have feelings of sympathy and profound respect for the great Indian people. All of us invariably associate Indira Gandhi's name with the process of the consolidation of traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation linking our states for already more than three and a half decades. The high degree of confidence between our states and their leaders was figuratively described by Leonid Brezhnev as a vast, invaluable asset".

"The stands of the two counties on the biggest problems of our time coincide or are very close", Ivan Arkhipov went on. "The USSR and India are at one in their striving to remove forever the threat of nuclear catastrophe from the life of mankind. The Soviet people know well and highly appreciate the peaceful foreign policy of the Indira Gandhi government. India's active position in the international arena is an important factor of international life benefiting peace, freedom, progress and independence of peoples".

"Soviet people are confident", Ivan Arkhipov said in conclusion, "that as a result of Indira Gandhi's visit to our country and talks with Leonid Brezhnev new important pages will be filled in the eventful chronicles of Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation".

Indira Gandhi, warmly greeted by those present, made a speech.

"I bring to you," she said, "all the warm greetings of the Indian people who have feelings of friendship for your great country."

"The Soviet Union," Indira Gandhi went on to say, "has helped us in our first steps towards modern industrialisation. We learnt from your experience of planned nation-building. In many respects our conditions of growth are different. The solutions we adopt must necessarily suit our own circumstances. Although our approaches vary, the objective, as with you, is human progress."

"We welcome economic and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union, which has already made significant contribution to our industrial development," Indira Gandhi said.

"The cooperation between our two countries has a positive record going back to over two decades. What has been achieved in purely economic terms is impressive. However, the scope for sharing experience is even greater than we have realized," she pointed out.

Indira Gandhi voiced regret that events during recent years have not produced a congenial atmosphere in which developing countries can effectively pursue their path of self-development. "Only a few years ago," she said, "there was a brief interlude of comparative calm when the lessening of tension in strategic matters between the great powers appeared to pave the way for an era of genuine economic and political cooperation. Developments in Europe were particularly encouraging. Today, by contrast, the international environment is bleak and forbidding. The expenditure on armaments is constantly augmenting. There is also the continuing menace of a major conflict breaking out, a conflict of global dimensions having its origin in remote unimportant local disputes.

Even more disturbing is a new trend with dangerous implications for weaker countries. Recent events in west Asia have shown how a single state which refuses to accept the rules of international behaviour can repeatedly violate the territorial integrity of other states with no fear of punishment.

The total immunity from the normal consequences of its conduct which Israel has enjoyed all these years seems to have become an accepted part of international life. The same contempt for normal canons of international law has been shown in recent years by the Republic of South Africa in its incursions deep into the territory of Angola and Mozambique. These events are ominous in themselves but they have a significance deeper than their local or regional implications. Unless this is stopped immediately and the credibility of international decorum and discipline restored, the fragile achievements in international organisation of the last three decades will be imperiled."

Indira Gandhi welcomed the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

"The whole gamut of cooperation between India and the Soviet Union gives satisfaction," Indira Gandhi said in conclusion. "It has benefited millions and harmed none. Our friendship has contributed to the easing of tension and the promotion of complementary interests."

INDIAN COMMUNISTS SUPPORT BREZHNEV MIDEAST PLAN

LD180926 Moscow TASS in English 0904 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] New Delhi September 18 TASS -- The Communist Party of India fully supports the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union to bring fair and durable peace to the Middle East, which were put forward by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, runs a statement of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, which was made by General Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India Rajeswara Rao. The Communist Party of India, it is emphasised in the statement, views the Soviet proposals as the constructive basis for a fair settlement in the Middle East.

The Communist Party of India firmly denounces the Israeli invasion of west Beirut, and views that as gross violation on the part of Israel of the obligations which were undertaken by it in connection with the withdrawal of units of the Palestine Liberation Organisation from the capital of Lebanon.

The killing of B. al-Jumayyil who was elected president of Lebanon, the statement stresses, was the result of a conspiracy between Israel and the U.S. CIA, the aim of which is to provoke a civil war in Lebanon and to create a pretext for continued occupation of that country by Israeli troops.

In the statement it is stressed that Israel and the United States suffered a political defeat in Lebanon. Their strategic plans were unrealized.

The Communist Party of India, said Rajeswara Rao, renders full support to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the progressive forces of Lebanon and expresses confidence that in the final account they will attain their aims -- formation of an independent Palestinian state and guarantee to Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity.

KAMPUCHEAN ENVOY ON AMNESTY, WESTERN OBSERVERS

OW211822 Hong Kong AFP in English 1804 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, Sept. 21 (AFP) -- The Kampuchean Government will amnesty all former supporters of the Khmer Rouge regime led by Pol Pot and will invite Western observers for the country's next elections, Kampuchea's ambassador in Moscow has affirmed.

In a statement published here today, the ambassador called on "all those who were misled by the propaganda of the butchers of the Kampuchean people to return home and help the reconstruction of the country."

He added it was abhorrent that the United Nations allowed those responsible for the genocide in Kampuchea to sit in the world body. "Morally and judicially, the so-called Democratic Kampuchea (the name given to the former Pol Pot regime) has no right to represent the Kampuchean people," the ambassador said.

His statement made no mention of a possible future date for elections in Kampuchea, now governed by the Soviet-backed regime of Heng Samrin.

[Soviet media monitored by FBIS have not been observed to carry the above report]

ASEAN MILITARIZATION, DEPENDENCE ON WEST VIEWED

LD172326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Malyasian Deputy Defense Minister Abang Abu Bakar has called on the ASEAN countries to make joint purchases of military equipment. He intends to discuss this idea during his forthcoming visits to ASEAN countries. Our Jakarta correspondent Fedonin reports:

The question of extending the framework of military cooperation between ASEAN members is increasingly becoming the subject of discussions and quarrels. During his visit to Jakarta, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew came out in favor of moving on from bilateral to multilateral military cooperation which would embrace all members of the association. He openly called for the militarization of ASEAN -- an idea which finds much more understanding in the West than the calls of the developing states for establishing new and more just international economic relations.

Who benefits from such concern for ASEAN's security? The association's member countries will hardly benefit from it, for they are faced with a multitude of social and economic difficulties. Nonetheless, as the local press shows, their expenditure on military allocations is growing substantially. Judging from everything, one should seek the reason outside ASEAN itself. Primarily it is to be explained by the remaining dependence of the five ASEAN countries on a number of capitalist states which influence their trade and economy and to a large extent their policies also.

It is no secret that the United States and Beijing have made and still are making substantial efforts to prevent the establishment of normal interstate relations between the countries of Southeast Asia. It is precisely with this aim that they are militarization and the purchases of military equipment connected with this are intended to give rise to the association's countries becoming dependent on U.S. suppliers.

POLISH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER INTERVIEWED

PM201045 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 37, 10 Sep 82, pp 21-23

[Interview with T. Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade, by A. Stroganov: "Relying on Friends"]

[Text] "It has been around 6 months now since the visit to the USSR by a Polish party and government delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, said T. Nestorowicz. "The importance of the talks between the two countries' leaders becomes more and more tangible as time goes on. A friendly meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and W. Jaruzelski recently took place in the Crimea. They noted with satisfaction that in all the main spheres of social activity Soviet-Polish ties continue to strengthen in accordance with the principles of socialist internationalism, equality, respect for sovereignty and friendly mutual assistance. The expansion of economic cooperation between Poland and the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries is helping to improve the health of the Polish economy and is creating opportunities for the country's successful development.

But before talking about relations between us at present I would like to briefly touch on the past. Soviet economic aid in the immediate postwar years enabled us to restore our shattered economy. The Soviet Union helped Poland through the first and most difficult stage of socialist industrialization and has rendered us assistance all these years. Some 150 industrial installations built with the Soviet Union's technical assistance constitute the backbone of Polish industry today. I will name the largest of them: the metallurgical combines in Kracow, Czestochowa and Warsaw; the copper-smelting plant in Legnica; the enterprises for the manufacture of trucks and passenger cars in Lublin and Warsaw respectively; several power stations and chemical plants; and a number of textile enterprises. They account for around 60 percent of the steel and 75 percent of the cast iron smelted in the country, almost 70 percent of the petroleum products and 30 percent of the synthetic rubber produced in Poland, and so on. Thanks to Soviet aid postwar socialist Poland took an enormous step forward in developing its national economy and has become an industrial state with great production potential, highly skilled workers and engineering cadres.

[Question] Please tell me about how the country's economy has been developing recently.

[Answer] The last few years have been difficult ones for our country. The Polish economy was particularly hard hit by the actions of counterrevolutionary forces in 1981. The national income, for example, fell by 13 percent. Industrial and agricultural production was considerably reduced. Our indebtedness to the capitalist countries increased, reaching $25.5 billion by the end of last year. We would have had to spend $9.3 billion in interest payments and paying off credits alone -- more than we were due to receive for all Polish exports to the capitalist countries.

The crisis situation was aggravated by the economic sanctions taken by the U.S. administration and by the governments of some Western countries in response to U.S. pressure. Even before the introduction of martial law in Poland on 13 December 1981 we had ceased receiving new credits from banks in the capitalist states. Deliveries of industrial raw materials and various goods from Western firms had fallen sharply -- by 30.4 percent in 1981 -- and this at a time when 40 percent of all Polish imports came from the capitalist countries. This was bound to affect the work of production capacities which, in turn, adversely affected the development of the whole economy. Exports of our goods to Western states fell by 20.3 percent.

Even this year, when the complex process of weathering the crisis and stabilizing the Polish national economy had already begun, things are still tight in sectors of industry dependent on deliveries from the West. In the first 4 months of the year, for example, imports from the capitalist countries were down by a further 43 percent.

At the meeting in the Crimea W. Jaruzelski reported that positive changes are gradually taking place in the country. The PZPR is striving to strengthen its ties with the working class and all working people. A national renaissance movement designed to rally all Polish patriots who cherish Poland's historical and socialist values is now gathering momentum.

Displaying a sense of patriotic responsibility, Polish society is overcoming the present difficulties. At the same time, however, the grave political and economic crisis is still much in evidence. The process of extricating the country from the crisis is being hampered by the existence of a counterrevolutionary underground inspired and supported from abroad, first and foremost from the United States.

In the circumstances doing everything possible to develop cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries assumes vital importance for Poland. As Comrade W. Jaruzelski put it: "Our knowing that when the chips are down we are not alone, that we have in the past been helped and are now being helped by the socialist countries, above all by the Soviet Union, is invaluable. This concrete example of a display of internationalism must be seen in a broader and more long-term context and the increasing economic cooperation with the CEMA members must be regarded not merely as an emergency, transient situation but as a tremendous opportunity for the future on a strategic level."

[Question] Early in August questions touching on strengthening economic cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA members were examined at a Polish Government Presidium session. How is this policy being implemented?

[Answer] All-around economic relations with the fraternal socialist countries are among the fundamental precepts of the government's policy and are in conformity with Poland's interests, it was pointed out at the session. The correctness of this policy has been particularly confirmed at the present time, when the Western countries have used harsh sanctions against Poland in an attempt to exploit our economic difficulties in order to achieve their political goals.

The government presidium stressed that by developing and deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries we must strive to ensure fundamental changes in the structure of our economy in order to end its dependence on the West, which is trying to put political pressure on us.

In this connection one is bound to say that cooperation between Poland and the CEMA members continued to expand in the seventies. Our trade with them increased roughly fourfold. Polish equipment and raw materials were supplied to other CEMA countries which, in turn, furnished Poland with essential machinery and materials. Let me remind you that in the USSR there are about 300 plants with Polish equipment and producing sulfuric acid, wood-fiber and excelsior boards and other goods. Poland successfully participated in the implementation of major integration projects within the CEMA framework, particularly in the construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline on the territory of the USSR. But the nonsocialist market accounted for 45 percent of Poland's total foreign trade and, as we can see, this has adversely affected the development of the Polish national economy, especially now, when the United States and a number of other Western countries have taken discriminatory measures. The necessary conclusions have been drawn from this.

At the same time, however, as was stressed at the Crimea meeting, the USSR and Poland are still committed to equal cooperation in the economic sphere between states with different social systems. As for the policy of financial and other sanctions, this will boomerang against the interests of countries resorting to reprehensible methods in international affairs.

[Question] As has already been pointed out, importance is attached to cooperation with the Soviet Union in Poland's further economic development. How did this cooperation develop in 1981?

[Answer] Trade between us totalled more than R8.1 billion in 1981. Exports from the Soviet Union increased 11 percent compared to 1980 and exceeded our exports to the Soviet Union by approximately R1.7 billion. Since 1980 Poland has been receiving from the USSR considerably greater quantities of a variety of goods than envisaged by agreements and contracts concluded earlier. These are helping us to ease the tension which has arisen in the internal market and the acute shortage of raw materials and semimanufactured goods. The supplies of food and consumer goods are particularly important to the Polish population.

I will cite just one example to give you a clearer idea of the importance of this comprehensive internationalist aid. In 1981 supplies of raw materials and semimanufactured goods, not counting fodder for agriculture and raw materials for the food industry, from the USSR to Poland were greater than all our imports from the capitalist countries. Just imagine the state in which Polish industry would have been today were it not for Soviet oil, iron ore, gas, cotton, pulp, cast iron, synthetic rubber and other raw materials.

Polish society, W. Jaruzelski pointed out during the Crimea meeting, will not allow itself to be taken in by the insinuations about the USSR's so-called interference in Poland's internal affairs concocted by Poland's enemies. "The Soviet interference," he said, "means stable deliveries of raw materials, semimanufactured goods, and subassemblies, and it means credits and orders providing work for a substantial proportion of Polish production facilities. Our people are profoundly grateful to the Soviet Union for the great and valuable assistance being given to Poland at the present time."

The fact that L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union will continue to help, as far as it is able, to solve the national economic tasks facing Poland is very important to us.

[Question] What does the future hold for the development of Poland's economic ties with the other CEMA members?

[Answer] The main directions of the development of cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union and the other CEMA members in the next few years were determined in the course of three recent visits by a Polish party and government delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski to the USSR, the GDR, the CSSR, Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania. Poland has considerable industrial potential, only 60-70 percent of which is being exploited at present. With the fraternal countries' assistance it is planned to better exploit our country's production capacity, thus providing more employment for the population in the national economy. The terms under which the CEMA members are to collaborate in the implementation of such schemes are currently under discussion.

In order to provide more work for Polish enterprises' production facilities this year Soviet organizations have been supplying Poland with large quantities of additional raw materials (leather, cotton, wool, chemical fibers, rubber and nonferrous metals). From these raw materials woolen and silk textiles, various items of knitwear, and leather footwear, among other things, will be made for the Soviet Union. Poland will benefit from the conversion of these raw materials since some of the goods will be sold on the internal market. Moreover, it guarantees employment for many labor collectives until the end of the year. Czechoslovakia, Hungary and other socialist countries are also showing an interest in this form of cooperation.

Cooperation is planned with Bulgaria in the production of household electrical goods and electronic computer equipment. CEMA's European members have expressed a desire to develop in Poland the production of color television tubes, parts and units and to collaborate in utilizing the Polish chemical industry's unused capacity.

Experts in our countries are working on the expansion of specialization and coproduction of electronic telephone exchanges and components for other branches of the electronics industry.

The importance of such cooperation lies in the impossibility of obtaining such goods on a coproduction basis from Western firms at the present time.

In the present circumstances the question of the Soviet Union helping Poland -- especially in view of its shortage of funds -- to complete the construction of a number of industrial installations which play an enormous role in the national economy, assumes importance.

I am referring, in particular, to units at the Katowice metallurgical combine, the seamless pipe unit at the Jednosc metallurgical combine, and the angled section unit at the Pokoj combine. A number of other CEMA members are also studying the possibilities of collaborating in the implementation of schemes of this kind.

Poland plans to expand cooperation in the joint use of licenses previously obtained from capitalist countries. In my view, this is a good sphere of activity for many industrial sectors in the CEMA member countries. We are also interested in developing the export of construction and assembly services. Polish construction workers are currently, for example, employed in the construction of the Khmelnitsky nuclear power station in the USSR. Questions relating to their collaborating in the construction of gas pipelines on the territory of the Soviet Union are being discussed. The volume of construction and assembly work done by Polish construction workers in Bulgaria and Hungary will particularly increase this year.

Poland has concluded trade and payment protocols with every CEMA member for 1982. Changes favorable to Poland have been made in the structure of reciprocal deliveries. In particular, we have reduced purchases of machinery and equipment owing to the sharp fall in the volume of our capital construction. Although this creates certain difficulties for our partners, the fraternal countries are understanding in their approach to solving these important questions for Poland. Polish foreign trade associations are, in turn, striving to honor their commitments for exports of coal, sulfur, coke, copper and other products to the CEMA countries.

The Polish Government presidium has stressed that in trade with the socialist countries we must try to reduce imports of machinery and equipment for heavy industry and for the manufacture of electrical machinery while at the same time increasing imports of machinery and equipment for agriculture, the food industry, and other sectors producing goods to satisfy market demands, and of transport equipment.

The fraternal countries have also met Poland halfway in the sphere of credit and financial relations. In particular, in view of the predicament of the Polish national economy the Soviet Government agreed to provide long-term credits for the purpose of balancing trade. Credit payments have been deferred. Other CEMA members have also rescheduled Poland's repayment of its debts.

Events have repeatedly reaffirmed the indispensability of Poland's economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA members. Stability and long-term planning enable us to view the future with confidence.

The fraternal countries are with socialist Poland. This is evidenced by the CEMA Executive Committee statement adopted at the 102d session in connection with the attempts by the U.S. administration and a number of other NATO countries to interfere in Poland's internal affairs. It says that the CEMA members are giving and will continue to give the fraternal Polish people comprehensive assistance in overcoming their current economic difficulties, restoring the production process in the national economy to normality, and creating the requisite conditions for the country's further socialist development. As I have already mentioned, this assistance is being given in the form of honoring commitments to supply Poland with many goods ahead of schedule, providing additional supplies, developing coproduction ties and using other forms of economic cooperation.

Developing mutually advantageous ties with the fraternal countries will help increase Poland's role in the socialist community. We will have to do some restructuring of Poland's national economy to make it a more effective instrument of cooperation within the framework of socialist economic integration.

Poland is an important component of the socialist community. With the help of its allies and friends it will successfully cope with the difficulties it faces. The consolidation of the socialist order in Poland and the stabilization of Poland's economy and the broadening of its participation in the socialist international division of labor are a significant factor in the security of Europe and in the improvement of international relations.

NIKOLAYEV ON PAST AID TO ALBANIAN INDUSTRY

AU211836 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1430 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Aleksandr Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] During the time of comprehensive cooperation between our two countries, September was the month of Soviet-Albanian friendship. The Albanian papers used to publish articles and reports under the general title "With the Aid of the Soviet Union." They pointed out the various forms of aid that the Soviet Union gave to the economic and cultural development of the new Albanian republic. They gave detailed accounts of the new projects being constructed in the republic.

One of the fields of Soviet-Albanian cooperation was the development of the textile industry in Albania. The construction of new textile enterprises was very important to the republic's economy. It not only strengthened the Albanian industry's potential, but also improved the people's needs with necessary goods, thus serving to raise their living standard.

The Tirana textile combine was begun in July 1949 with the Soviet Union's aid. Work was completed within a very short time, and by November 1951 the combine was ready for use. While the combine was being built, qualified workers for it were also being trained. A special technical school, where about 600 textile workers were being trained with the participation of Soviet specialists, was opened a year before the combine was ready to begin production. At the same time, a number of Albanian workers were being trained in the Soviet Union -- for example in Moscow's well-known Triogornaya Manifaktura combine.

Young Albanian men and women also studied in the Soviet Union's higher schools, thus learning engineering and specialized professions in the textile industry. Soon after the Tirana textile combine was put into operation, two new plants were constructed for cotton processing -- one in Fier and the other in Rrogozhine, and also the [word indistinct] and velvet factory in Tirana. All these were constructed on the basis of Soviet projects and with the participation of Soviet specialists. Soviet-produced equipment was installed in them. As a result of the creation of the combine and factories, the production of textiles in Albania increased substantially. For example in 1960, about 26 million meters of cotton material were produced there, that is, 70 times more than before the liberation; and over 2 million meters of woolen materials, which were not produced formerly in Albania. Even today the above-mentioned enterprises are the basis of the Albanian textile industry. In 1957 these plants were among 26 industrial projects constructed in Albania with Soviet aid that were given to Albania as a gift for the Albanian people from the Government of the Soviet Union.

This was clear testimony that the Soviet Union had a disinterested attitude toward Albania and its only desire was that People's Albania become a flourishing country as soon as possible.

ARKHIPOV COMMENTS ON CHANGE OF FRG GOVERNMENTS

LD201454 Hamburg DPA in German 1229 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Moscow, 20 Sep (DPA) -- The Soviet Government believes that a Christian-Democrat-Liberal Federal Government in Bonn will also be interested in further expanding relations between the two countries. Questioned by German journalists, Ivan Arkhipov, Soviet first deputy premier, said on Monday in the Kremlin in the first Soviet statement on the expected change of government in Bonn that the Soviet side has gained the impression from talks with CDU, CSU and FDP party leaders, held during Brezhnev's last visit to Bonn -- that Helmut Kohl, Franz Josef Strauss and Hans-Dietrich Genscher have a positive stance on the further development of German-Soviet relations.

According to Arkhipov, the Soviet Union will not "look on indifferently" if new U.S. medium-range missiles are stationed on FRG territory, but will take "countermeasures," which he did not specify. The stockpiling of such weapons, directed against the Soviet Union, heightens the danger of war breaking out by mistake. Arkhipov stressed to German journalists Brezhnev's repeated statement concerning his country's willingness for a total reduction of all nuclear weapons in Europe. However, he believes the Soviet Union cannot undertake any prior concessions on disarmament.

SOVIET-AUSTRIAN COMMISSION SESSION OPENS

LD200846 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- The 14th session of the Mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation opened here today. The Soviet delegation is headed by Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade, and the Austrian delegation by Josef Staribacher, federal minister of trade, handicrafts and industry.

Austria holds an important place in the Soviet Union's commercial and economic relations with Western countries, and the amount of business done with it keeps growing. In 1981 trade between the two countries increased almost 40 percent, as against the previous year, to reach, according to Soviet statistics, 1,361 million roubles (about 1.9 billion dollars). The trade is being done both in traditional and new commodities.

In the opinion of experts, economic relations between the two countries are now moving into a new stage. This is evidenced by the results of the visit paid to Austria by Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, in April 1981, and the signing of a long-term programme for the development and expansion of economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation for the current decade.

The 14th session of the Soviet-Austrian Commission will sum up the results of development of businesslike relations between the two countries and outline new forms of cooperation, including cooperation in production, in designing and building jointly industrial projects in Austria and the Soviet Union.

Arkhipov Receives Staribacher

LD212312 Moscow TASS in English 2112 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- A wide range of questions connected with the implementation of the long-term programme of the development and deepening of economic, scientific, technological and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Austria for 1981-1990 -- that was signed last year -- was discussed by the session of the mixed Soviet-Austrian commission that was held here on September 19-21.

It was pointed out at the session that relations between the two countries set a good example of cooperation of states with different social systems and showed an upward trend.

Several years ago it was difficult to imagine the trade turnover between the two countries in a volume of a billion roubles, Austria's Federal Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry Josef Staribacher told a TASS correspondent. But last year the trade turnover surpassed this colume to reach 1.4 billion roubles. A number of new large Soviet orders was received and trade is becoming more balanced.

The results of the commission's work -- registered in the protocol signed -- outline the roads not only for the preservation of the present level of economic relations, but also their further considerable development, the head of the Austrian delegation said.

Josef Staribacher and Austria's Ambassador in the USSR Helmut Liedermann, were received today by First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov.

Electricity Agreement Signed

LD212310 Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- An initial step in another promising sphere of Soviet-Austrian cooperation. This is how Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev described the contract for the exchange of electricity with Austria over the territory of Czechoslovakia, the contract that was signed today.

In view of the difference in the hours of peak loads, the mutual exchange will make it possible to use the energy capacities of the two countries more effectively.

The contract which set the beginning to the linking of the power grids of the two countries resulted from the work of the session of the mixed Soviet-Austrian Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation that was held here for three days.

Soviet-Austrian cooperation, imbued with mutual respect and confidence, has become a substantial factor in the life of the European continent, Nikolay Patolichev told a TASS correspondent. He pointed to the rapid development of Soviet-Austrian trade turnover, by nearly 40 per cent within one year, the trade turnover which reached 1.4 billion roubles in 1982. The minister stressed that the Soviet side is satisfied with the state of commercial, economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries and will continue the efforts aimed at their further development and strengthening.

The head of the Soviet delegation said that the results of the work of the session were productive and useful. The measures outlined, he said, will given an additional impetus for the development of both traditional and new forms of cooperation, above all, production cooperation, cooperation on a compensation basis and in the markets of third countries.

USTINOV, OGARKOV RECEIVE FINNISH GENERAL

LD201718 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov today received the chief of the General Staff of Finland's Defence Forces, Lieutenant General Kanninen, who is on an official visit in the USSR.

They had a friendly discussion of questions of mutual interest. Taking part in the conversation was the Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces, First Deputy Minister of Defence of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov.

REAGAN PLAN TO RETURN TROOPS TO BEIRUT SCORED

A. Zlatorunskiy Commentary

LD211742 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Sep 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program by A. Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has announced that he has decided to send American forces back to Beirut -- forces which were there, together with the French and the Italian forces, to guarantee the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters. It is difficult to say what tasks the American Marines will undertake this time. The President tried to portray this as an action of humanity and compassion. He said that the forces will return to the Lebanese capital to avoid the annihilation of the peaceful inhabitants in the future.

The United States, and its President, are today the subject of the severest criticism in nearly all countries of the world -- a just criticism of U.S. policy in the Middle East. For the sake of its imperialistic aims it is prepared to sacrifice countries and entire peoples -- the Palestinian and the Lebanese peoples in the present instance. It appears that now that the streets of Beirut are stained with the blood of innocent and peaceful people Reagan hopes that his trick -- the trick of the return of the American Marines to the Lebanese capital -- would somehow diminish the criticism levelled against him. But would it not be better to simply ask his Israeli puppet to leave, not just Beirut, but all of Lebanon? Would it not be better, finally, to listen to the opinion of the world community and stop containing the action of the Security Council, which is aimed at checking the aggressors, and to stop supplying the murderers with the weapons with which they are committing their crimes against humanity?

Viktor Olin Commentary

LD212100 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] President Reagan has announced that the United States' Marines will set off for Beirut again with the international peace-keeping forces in the Lebanese capital.

There are some interesting details with regard to the repeat return of the United States' military contingent to Beirut. In addition to the light arms the Marines had during the first landing, this time they will have heavy weapons, including armored cars and tanks. This may mean that the American servicemen are planning to stay in Lebanon an indefinite long period. In direct confirmation is the evasive position taken by President Reagan and other officials in Washington as to the time limit. So there is every reason to believe that the second transfer of Marines to Beirut was part of earlier plans of the United States to assert itself in Lebanon. In this case all the events of recent days look like a chain of cause and effect.

Let's examine this point by point. On 14 September the American contingent in the international forces departed from Beirut after the Palestinian fighters were evacuated. The population of the Western districts of the capital and the people in the Palestinian refugee camps were left virtually defenseless. The very next day President-elect Al-Jumayyil was killed, and judging by a number of signs he was the victim of extremists close to the Israeli secret service, Mossad. Next the Israeli troops immediately expanded their occupation in Beirut under the pretext of measures to maintain order. The stage was set for the following events.

What happened afterwards was carried out in strict secrecy. Last Thursday two Israeli transport planes, C-130's, landed in Beirut airport; the passengers were armed people and cars. Among the arrivals, identified by casual witnesses, were people such as the Israeli puppet Major Haddad, who set off for Palestinian camps in the Beirut suburbs.

That day a massacre was launched against defenseless women, children and old people. The Israeli leadership watched calmly; they had virtually nothing to lose after the victims of the Lebanese invasion had become tens of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians. But plans were justified to save at least some of the fruit of the aggression. It was hoped that the Lebanese Government, shocked by the events, would agree to the return of American Marines who, as the angels of peace, would guarantee that developments in Lebanon would go in the direction desired by Israel and the United States, for once forcing Lebanon into the Camp David agreements.

The consolidation of American military positions in Lebanon would also ensure multibillion dollar investments in the Lebanese economy as intended by Washington. The haste with which the United States' administration is sending its Marines to Beirut indicates one of the final stages in a plan charted earlier. The authors of the scenario should be sought in Tel Aviv as well as in Washington.

UN VOTE, REAGAN STATEMENT FORCED ON U.S.

LD212300 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 20 Sep 82

[From the "World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] You know last Friday, for the first time in the history of the Lebanese tragedy, the American delegate in the UN Security Council silently voted for the resolution demanding the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. We cannot act in any other way before the representatives of the entire world and especially of the Arab countries, said one American diplomat. He quickly added: Israel will not obey it in any case.

Now President Reagan did not dare but describe the mass murder in west Beirut as an abominable event, but here, too, he shifted the blame to the right-wing Christian Phalangists, clearly seeking to absolve Israel. The truth, however, is that there had not been any action of the kind in Lebanon until Israel embarked on its police action there. The emergency session of the Security Council decided to send UN military observers to Lebanon. Lebanon is ready to receive them. UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar said that in this case the presence of unarmed military observers is not sufficient.

COMPARISON OF BREZHNEV CABLE TO REAGAN ON BEIRUT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 September carries on page 1 the message from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet, to President Reagan on the massacre in Beirut. In a comparison with the item published on page H 1 of the 21 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, the following variation is noted:

Paragraph two, line one reads in PRAVDA; The message stresses that a share of the responsibility for the torrents of blood....(adding phrase)

MORE UN OBSERVERS TO BEIRUT: ISRAELIS INTERFERE

LD211728 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] New York September 21 TASS -- The United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has informed the Security Council about the commencement of the deployment of an additional contingent of 40 United Nations observers in Beirut whose main task is to prevent a new tragedy in the Lebanese capital where last week Israeli soldiers staged a massacre that claimed the lives of thousands of defenceless and unarmed Palestinian refugees.

In a report submitted to the Security Council the United Nations secretary general informs that one of the permanent observation posts will be located near the Sabra and Shatilla Palestinian camps -- the site of recent crimes by the Israeli occupationists and their ilk.

The removal of corpses of Palestinians continued in the camps during the past days, the report notes. According to witnesses the butchers tried to conceal the traces of their crimes by using bulldozers to cover the dead with earth or by blasting buildings to conceal the bodies beneath the ruins.

After the Beirut tragedy that shocked the whole world the Israeli occupationists are continuing their attempts to sabotage the work of United Nations observers. Thus, it was pointed out by Javier Perez de Cuellar, on September 20 Israeli soldiers forced United Nations personnel at gunpoint to abandon their mission.

ARAB MINISTERS MEET, TIE U.S. TO ISRAELI 'CRIMES'

LD221126 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Tunis September 22 TASS -- An emergency conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of Arab countries was held here at a request of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). It was attended by the foreign ministers of a majority of Arab states as well as by a PLO representative. The participants in the conference honoured by a minute of silence the memory of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese -- the victims of the massacre staged by the Israeli invaders in west Beirut.

When opening the conference 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Relations of the General People's Committee of Libya, accused the United States of sanctioning mass killings of the residents of the Palestinian refugee camps by the Zionists. Washington, by giving unlimited political, economic and military aid to Tel Aviv, enables Israel to commit its bloody crimes against the Arab nation, he went on to say. U.S. imperialism, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi stressed, is the enemy of the Arab nation. The Libyan representative urged Arab countries to draw a lesson from the events in Lebanon and to strengthen the unity of their ranks in the face of imperialism's and Zionism's conspiracies.

Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the League of Arab States, made a speech at the conference, accusing Israel of deliberate violation of the earlier reached accords connected with the evacuation of the Palestinian fighting-men from Beirut. The Israeli aggressors who invaded the Lebanese capital, he pointed out, killed hundreds of innocent civilians, including women, old men and children.

On behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, accused the United States of direct complicity in Israel's aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. He pointed out the need to apply sanctions against the USA, including severance of diplomatic relations, full economic and financial boycott, the imposition of an embargo on the supply of oil, and withdrawal of Arab assets from U.S. banks. Faruq Qaddumi urged Arab countries to strengthen contacts with non-aligned states and with the countries of the socialist community, with the Soviet Union, in the first place.

The participants in the conference adopted a resolution holding the United States responsible for the Israeli aggressors' bloody crimes in Lebanon. They decided to render the necessary financial aid to the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

ISRAEL'S VERSION OF BEIRUT EVENTS DERIDED

LD212318 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 20 Sep 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Aleksandr Kaverznev]

[Text] What has happened in west Beirut has shaken the world. I am not exaggerating. The first report on the mass murder of men, women and children in two Palestinian refugee camps reached Western radio stations on Saturday at about 1700 in Moscow.

I want to point out that the foreign journalists immediately started talking not about incidents or skirmishes, but about mass shootings; they immediately started counting the victims by the hundreds. They saw and felt the scale of what was happening. But even 1 hour, and 2 hours later, when the world was already informed, the Israeli command spokesman calmly continued to assert that he knew nothing. This has also been reported in the broadcasts of many radio stations.

The correspondent added with conviction that Israeli troops took part in the shooting and that they went on a bloody rampage with rightwing Christian Phalangists.

Evidently an explanation was only forthcoming when Israel understood that the facts could not be concealed or suppressed this time. To a remarkable degree it combined naivete and impudence in describing what happened. The original purpose was allegedly the desire to flush out Palestinian resistance fighters and Lebanese national patriotic forces remaining in west Beirut.

It is not concealed in Jerusalem that the action was coordinated with the government, but naturally they do not utter a word about their boundless treachery. They adopted Habib's well-known plan and they publicly swore dozens of times that they would never enter west Beirut, which had been abandoned by its fighters for the sake of saving the civilian population. The Israelis themselves announced that they would not touch the poor Palestinian refugees who had been driven from the lands where they lived for more than 1,000 years to find refuge in Lebanon. Now the Begin government coolly announced that the incursion into the west Beirut refugee camps had been coordinated. This must be understood as meaning that mass murder has been coordinated.

Further, according to the Israeli version, some gallant representative of the high command in west Beirut appeared on the scene. He supposedly suddenly understood that events were becoming uncontrollable, and through loud speakers he started urging the murderers to leave the refugee camps. Unfortunately, you see, 2 hours had elapsed since the beginning of the action, and hundreds of Palestinians had already been killed. During the past 24 hours, the impudence of the Begin government has grown hourly. It came to the point that Jerusalem started saying that only the presence of Israeli troops in west Beirut allegedly saved the Palestinians from an even greater number of victims, and that they acted correctly by occupying the city to maintain order and that they would not leave until there was stablilization in Lebanon -- Israeli-style, of course.

Israeli soldiers are carrying out indiscriminate searches in west Beirut and genocide. I know that to some people it seemed that we exaggerated by using this word in relation to Lebanese events, but if there is such a general annihilation of people only because they are Palestinians, then that is genocide.

Many people are shaken in Israel itself. Begin and Sharon are branded as killers. Their resignations are demanded. You can see the routing of a demonstration near the Israeli Government building. The opposition Labor Party is insisting on an emergency parliament session. But this burst of self-flagellation can in no way compare with the terrible indignation which has gripped the world.

Yasir 'Arafat has appealed to the leaders of many states with a request to prevent the annihilation of the Palestinian people. He asked Fidel Castro, who now leads the Nonaligned Movement, to contribute toward the protection of the Lebanese population. 'Arafat is in Damascus.

Indignation and protest have been expressed by the heads of state and government of almost the entire world. It is characteristic that many of them appealed to the United States to act against Israel. It is clear to all that Washington, which has not moved a finger to compel Israel to observe the agreement not to occupy west Beirut, must also share the responsibility for this Israeli crime.

U.S. RULERS 'ACCOMPLICES' IN ISRAELI 'CRIMES'

LD210618 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Sep 82

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. The bloody orgy of the Israeli Army in west Beirut has shaken the entire world. New details of this crime are being reported. It has become known that the occupiers and their mercenaries went so far as to kill infants with knife and bayonet thrusts, although the Begin government blasphemously announces that it did not know about the reprisals being prepared against the Palestinian refugees. Even Israeli political leaders do not believe these false statements. Direct and indirect responsibility for the mass murder of Palestinians in Beirut, said Shimon Peres, leader of the Labor Party, is borne by Begin and Sharon. We will add that the persons using mercenary cutthroats for the bloody evil crimes are criminals twice over, just like the Hitlerites. The bloody slaughter organized by the Israeli military will never be forgotten or forgiven, not only by Palestinians but other peoples, it is said in Comrade Brezhnev's message to U.S. President Reagan.

It appears that Begin intends to continue his political career on the same criminal wave on which he started. Begin's actions are viewed as fascism throughout the world. It was Begin and his thugs from the Irgun gang who carried out mass reprisals against Palestinian Arabs in Dayr Yasin village, not far from Jerusalem, in 1948. This slaughter was the beginning of the tragedy of the Arab people of Palestine. But those victims were not sufficient for fascist Begin. He decided to increase the count 34 years later by organizing the bloody slaughter in Palestinian refugee camps in west Beirut.

And now the Israeli rulers are dodging in every way, alleging that it was not they who shot at children in Sabrah and Shatila. The Nazi leaders who were tried in Nuremberg also did not do the shooting themselves. But they were tried for killing millions of people. Retribution is also inevitable for the Israeli fascists.

Their share of responsibility for the blood now being shed in Lebanon is also borne by those who could but did not want to prevent what was planned by Tel Aviv. The talk is about the U.S. administration. The White House master expresses hypocritical regret over what is happening in west Beirut, and it is Washington which worked for the evacuation of the Palestinian armed units from Beirut and gave written guarantees to the effect that Israeli troops would not take the city and that the security of the peaceful inhabitants of the Lebanese capital and Palestinian refugee camps would be insured. Thus the United States bears direct responsibility for the bloody crimes of the Israeli military. It is the United States that placed arms in the hands of the aggressor and inspired him to commit these monstrous crimes. Rivers of blood and the mountains of corpses in the Palestinian camps in Beirut -- this is the price of Washington's guarantees; you cannot revive the dead with hypocritical laments.

In the eyes of the Arab peoples, in the eyes of the entire world, the ruling circles of the United States come out as accomplices in the bloody, evil crimes committed by the Israeli fascists.

'ARAFAT, AL-WAZZAN, MITTERRAND CITED ON BEIRUT

LD211650 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut September 21 TASS -- About 3,300 people were ruthlessly massacred by the Israeli invaders in the Palestinian refugee camps and two hospitals in west Beirut last Thursday and Friday, Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has said in Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Having strongly denounced U.S. complicity with the Israeli criminals, Yasir 'Arafat stressed that there can be absolutely no trust in what such a power as the United States declares or signs.

Lebanese medical personnel and workers of the International Red Cross continue to extract corpses from under the debris of the buildings razed by Israeli bulldozers. Their work will take several more days. Many of the victims were disfigured to such an extent that their bodies cannot be identified.

Wholesale searches and arrests continue in West Beirut. According to the Lebanese press, more than 1,500 people have already been detained. They are blindfolded and carried by trucks, escorted by Israeli tanks, southwards to concentration camps.

Ever new details of the atrocious crime perpetrated by Israel's fascist-like Zionists are coming to light. There are reports that the massacre was planned long ago and was approved by a meeting of the Israeli Government chaired by Begin.

Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan called for an urgent deployment of an international disengagement force in Beirut to ensure the security of the civilian population of the city. Most resolute measures are needed, he said, for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Lebanese capital and the entire territory of the country and for the implementation of the U.N. Security Council's resolutions on Lebanon.

Paris September 21 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand has made a televised statement that, meeting the Lebanese Government's request, France will take part in the formation of a new international disengagement force for Lebanon with the task of contributing to the restoration of security and respect for human rights. According to a FRANCE PRESSE news dispatch, the Italian Foreign Ministry has confirmed Italy's intention to make its troops available for the planned international disengagement force in Lebanon.

FURTHER MATERIAL ON EVENTS IN WEST BEIRUT

PLO Official: 'Terrible Facts'

LD212228 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Washington September 21 TASS -- A press conference held here today by the director of the Palestinian Information Bureau in Washington Hasan 'Abd ar-Rahman was told about new terrible facts of the massacre of Palestinian refugees in west Beirut engineered by Israel. Witnesses estimate, he said, that about four thousand people, including babies and old people, were brutally killed in Beirut. The butchers did not spare even gravely ill people. At Gaza Hospital they shot about 1,100 people and another 300 at Akka Hospital. Doctors and nurses perished together with their patients.

The crime in west Beirut, 'Abd ar-Rahman said, patently confirms the tactics of genocide used by Israel against the Palestinians. During the past three months the Israeli army is killing Palestinians on a mass scale, herding them into concentration camps and destroying Palestinian settlements. The Israeli authorities are clearly pursing the aim of physically exterminating the Palestinian population, he stressed.

'Abd ar-Rahman declared that the Reagan administration fully shared juridical and moral responsibility for the death of thousands of peaceful people because it had undertaken to guarantee the security of the Palestinian camps after the evacuation of the PLO military formations from west Beirut. 'Abd ar-Rahman pointed out that several days before the commencement of the punitive operation against the Palestinians he had personally informed the Department of State through the ambassadors of Arab countries in Washington about the serious danger overhanging the peaceful population.

Correspondent on Casualties

LD211646 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- The Israeli occupation troops killed in west Beirut nearly seven thousand people and wounded about thirty thousand, eighty percent of whom are old men, women and children, Yevgeniy Korshunov, IZVESTIYA's Beirut correspondent, reports today.

He points out in a dispatch from the Lebanese capital that mutilated bodies are lying on the streets of the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila. "Tel Aviv is now doing its utmost to avoid responsibility for the heinous crime which has shocked the world. The murderers of innocent civilians shall not escape retribution."

"The occupation force is currently conducting in Beirut searches and mass arrests. Using Pinochet's experience, they bring hundreds of Lebanese to the city stadium turned into a place for interrogation, terror and brutal maltreatment. Tens of Lebanese, their hands tied behind their backs and eyes blindfolded, are sent from there in an 'unknown direction'", IZVESTIYA writes.

Destruction of Cemetery

LD211558 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Amman September 21 TASS -- After the slaughter in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps the Israeli Zionists committed an act of utter vandalism. According to reports reaching here Israeli bulldozers have started destroying the Palestinian cemetery where the remains of the victims of the bloody massacre in the Kifar Sha'ul village in the outskirts of Jerusalem are interred. 250 residents of that village were killed in 1948 by terrorists from the "Irgun Tzeva'i Le'umi" Zionist organisation that was headed at the time by the present Prime Minister of Israel Begin. The Palestinian population of Jerusalem is indignant at these sacreligious actions of the Israeli authorities.

GEYVANDOV LIKENS 'GENOCIDE' IN BEIRUT TO NAZIS

PM220913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Sep 82 Morning Edition p 5

[K. Geyvandov article under the rubric "Notes of a Political Observer": "There Is No Escape From Retribution!"]

[Text] Israel's Zionist leaders have committee a monstrous new act of vandalism against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. Storming into west Beirut after the departure of the Palestinian military formations, Israeli troops perpetrated a bloody massacre against the peaceful population. They committed particular atrocities in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila. Defenseless women, children and old men were shot at pointblank range with submachineguns and machineguns purely because they were Palestinians.

It is a spinechilling experience to study the evidence of witnesses to this barbarity, of which there were more than 1,500 victims according to preliminary figures, which are far from complete.

The world press, reporting on the bloody massacre in the Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut, stresses that the responsibility for this crime rests only with Israel and with the United States, which supports the actions of the Israeli military. The newspapers note that the mass murders of Palestinians are reminiscent of the bloody act by the terrorist organization Irgun Tzeaii Leimui, headed by Begin, which completely massacred the inhabitants of the Arab village of Dayr Yasin near Jerusalem in 1948. The present Israeli Government is ready to do anything to achieve its goal of weakening Palestinian resistance and eliminating the national patriotic movement in Lebanon.

For people of my generation who lived through the horrors of World War II, the Israeli Zionists' latest crime against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples cannot fail to recall the atrocities of Hitler's Nazis in the occupied territories. The bloody massacre in Beirut certainly ranks alongside such fascist crimes from World War II as the mass annihilation of people in Babi Yar. And there is a name for that. What the Israeli military is doing on Lebanese soil is genocide. Its aim is to eliminate the Palestinians as a nation.

Israel's leaders, scared by the unprecedented wave of rage and indignation among the world's peoples at the Tel Aviv Zionists' latest crime against mankind, are now trying to cover their tracks. At a cabinet session which has just taken place, Israeli Premier Begin tried to "turn tail" and shift all the blame onto the Tel Aviv puppet Haddad and his thugs. But as THE NEW YORK TIMES indicates, back at the beginning of the war in Lebanon in June, Israeli officials were saying privately that Israeli Defense Minister Sharon had an approximate scenario for what has now happened in west Beirut.

Surely the Israeli aggressors cannot dissociate themselves from the evil deeds and crimes they have committed on Lebanese soil since the beginning of June this year. Surely they cannot escape responsibility for the destruction of Sidon, Tyre and many other Lebanese cities and villages or for the hundreds of thousands of dead and wounded.

In late August and early September I visited Lebanon, saw with my own eyes whole districts of west Beirut lying in ruins after savage shelling and bombing by the Israeli aggressors and talked with victims of phosphorus, cluster and antipersonnel shells and bombs, who filled Beirut's hospitals to overflowing.

No, the blood from the latest crime in west Beirut is on the hands of the Begin-Sharon clique. The responsibility also rests with those who have put weapons into the aggressor's hands and in effect inspire his actions. Were it not for Washington's support Israel would not dare to commit such atrocities. This is essentially the result of the strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel, which they are trying to strengthen with the help of the so-called Reagan plan and the continuation of the Camp David policy.

The crimes committed by Israel in Lebanon cause anger and indignation in all honest people, all who seek peace not in words but in deeds. The members of the UN Security Council, resolutely condemning the latest act of vandalism by the Israeli military, raised this question at an emergency session: Can a state like Israel, which systematically violates the principles of the UN Charter, remain in the ranks of that organization?

Not only the Palestinian people but other peoples will never forget or forgive what the aggressors have done. Retribution will be inevitable!

MATERIAL ON REPERCUSSIONS OF BEIRUT MASSACRE

Protests, Guilt in Israel

LD212200 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- TASS political observer Boris Shabayev writes:

A strong wave of anger and indignation of peoples was evoked by a new horrible crime committed by the Israeli military in Beirut -- the cruel massacre of defenceless Palestinians and Lebanese. This wave of indignation reached the Israeli parliament, too! Deputies of the opposition parties demand the resignation of Begin and Sharon, believing that the bloodbath staged by them in the Lebanese capital is a smear on Israel. Indeed, more than one generation of the Israeli people will have to remove the smear of disgrace by which the criminal actions of the ruling Zionist clique stained the state of Israel. The entire history of its existence confirms the truth that a country which made aggression and expansion the basis of its policy resorts to wholesale atrocities, terror, genocide against whole peoples. And it is not accidental that Khatyn and Lidice, Guernica and Oradour are mentioned now often. These populated localities were razed to the ground by the fascists and their population was destroyed.

And now the bellicose Zionists repeated the Hitlerites' crime. They actually have the same "religion" of rabid chauvinism and the cult of crude force. "Palestine without the Palestinians", this "programme" slogan was advanced by dyed-in-the-wool terrorist Begin when he was ring leader of the gang of Zionist thugs "Irgun Tzva'i Le'umi." Implementing the slogan he annihilated the entire population of the Arab village Dayr Yasin -- 250 people, including women, children and old people. Leaflets with photographs of maimed bodies and signatures, "This is what is in store for you unless you get out," were scattered later in thousands of copies in Palestinian villages.

Having become the helmsman of the Israeli state due to such "exploits" Begin developed his programme, stating that he "favours attacking Arab countries within certain periods of time" for it is only from "the positions of strength that the territorial problems of Israel can be decided and the Arabs can be forced to submission." The tragedy of the Palestinian and Lebanese people is a direct result of this criminal policy.

The man who bears the responsibility for annihiliation of people in Dayr Yasin and Beirut is not the only figure on Tel Aviv's political arena who stained by bloody crimes the history of the Zionist state. One of the "founding fathers" of Israel and its first premier, David Ben-Gurion, sanctioned as cynically and in cold blood the killings of peasants of the Palestinian village Kefar Kasem. Israeli soldiers shot them down when they were returning home from the fields.

Whenever such crimes are revealed and cause justifiable indignation of the world public, those guilty of such crimes, naturally try to avoid responsibility, remembering that in Nuremberg the peoples condemned not only the fascist criminals themselves but also their man-hating ideology and policy. This is why the farces are staged with the "condemnation" of the immediate performers of criminal actions who, far from being deservedly punished are quite often promoted. Thiis was so with Israeli officers who commanded the shooting at Kefar Kasem. American Lieutenant William Calley who supervised the slaying of the people of the Vietnamese village of Song My got off cheaply. And now Begin resorts to subterfuges trying to pass black for white, trying to present aggression as "self-defence" and genocide as "the struggle against terrorism". But the real masterminds and organizers of the horrible crimes, the Zionist aggressors and those who supplied them with armaments and who did not stir a finger to stop genocide, will not avoid the responsibility.

International Commission

LD220812 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS -- Scores of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians, predominantly civilians, were killed or wounded as a result of Israel's continuing bloody venture, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR V. Kudryavtsev writes in the newspaper PRAVDA today. He participates in the work of the International Commission on Investigation Into Israel's Crimes Against the Lebanese and Palestinian Peoples. Thousands of people are missing, almost a million people were rendered shelterless or were compelled to flee from native places. Palestinian refugee camps, towns in the south of Lebanon, many villages were destroyed in cold blood calculation.

Influential American circles masterminded all those actions, the author points out. It was indisputably established that the war in Lebanon is nothing more than preplanned actions, which are international crimes by their character.

This is exactly the conclusion which was drawn by the International Commission on Investigation Into Israel's Crimes Against the Lebanese and Palestinian Peoples, which was formed on the initiative of prominent lawyers and public leaders of 17 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

The commission, which recently met in Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus, heard the testimony of witnesses who experienced all horrors of the war in Lebanon. The commission got the conclusion of experts -- lawyers and doctors, familiarised themselves with material evidence and gave political and legal estimation of all materials that were studied. This estimation is: "The actions of Israel and its supporters amount to gross violation of norms and principles of international law, enshrined in the U.N. Charter and other documents".

"American leaders, who in their speeches like to resort to moral maxims, this time refrained from moral and legal estimation of the bloody events on Lebanese soil," the article stresses. "For some reason one does not hear calls for protection of human rights in that region. For some reason the zealots of 'freedom' and 'democracy', Western pattern, keep silent. The American administration is now interested to see to it that the world public as soon as possible buries in oblivion what is taking place.

"But this should not happen. International criminals should not get away from retribution."

Moscow Rallies

LD212208 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS -- "Curb the aggressor, stop his crime," "Zionists, get out of Lebanon" -- such slogans were the theme of rallies of protest over Tel Aviv's new bloody crimes in west Beirut, held at Moscow factories, research institutes, colleges and schools. Soviet people express their whole-hearted support for Leonid Brezhnev's message to the U.S. President stressing that no honest person on earth can remain indifferent to what is going on in Lebanon.

"Israel's atrocities cannot be termed other than genocides", said World War Two veteran V. Dyuzhev, addressing a metal workers' rally at the Serp i Molot" plant. "It is incredible that mankind, having once lived through it, should again be faced with it," he said.

Israeli aggressors want to impose on Arabs such terms of settlement which would only be convenient for Tel Aviv and its protectors across the ocean. The ruling circles of Washington are also responsible for the crimes committed in the Palestinian refugee camps, speakers at the rallies are emphasizing.

The butchers who have lost all human traits have stained with blood also international legal standards, the U.N. Charter and other United Nations documents, said V. Vuzanov at a meeting in the Electrothermal Equipment Research Institute.

Participants in a rally held at the Moscow Patrice Lumumba People's Friendship University angrily condemned Israel's barbarous aggression in Lebanon and expressed admiration for the steadfastness and courage of Beirut's defenders.

Head of the PLO mission in the USSR Muhammad ash-Sha'ir cited concrete examples exposing the essence of the Camp David deal. He pointed out that military confrontations and all sorts of accords of this kind were a precarious way to solve the Palestinian problem. He expressed gratitude to the Soviet people, calling it "a great friend of the Arabs."

A. al-Momani, a postgraduate student from Jordan, spoke about the indisputable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and formation of an independent state. On behalf of the Arab Student communities in Moscow he demanded that Israeli troops be withdrawn from Lebanon and those who are responsible for the occupationists' monstrous terror and genocide be punished.

AAPSO FIGURE PRAISES BREZHNEV MIDEAST PLAN

LD212332 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo September 21 TASS -- The new Soviet initiatives of the Middle East, advanced by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, were highly assessed by Deputy Secretary General of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization 'Abd al-Jalil Jilan. These proposals, he said, clearly attest to the Soviet Union's striving to achieve a truly just and durable peace in the region. They can be the real basis for talks for they take into consideration the interests of all the sides involved in the conflict.

The Soviet Union, Gilan said, is conducting in the Middle East a consistent and principled policy whose significance is manifested with particular clarity in the present extremely tense situation. The Soviet Union shows again and again that it is a true and real friend of the Arab peoples. Nobody else gave the Arabs such an assistance and support that they are invariably receiving from the Soviet Union. This significant assistance is an important factor in the strengthening of the positions of Arabs, their potential for repulsing the Israeli aggression.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON PDRY LEADER'S VISIT

Comparison on Award Speeches

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 September publishes on page 1 a TASS report on the 15 September Kremlin award ceremony under the heading "Presentation of High PDRY Award to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev." It has been compared to the Moscow Domestic Service report published on pages H 7 and H 8 of the 16 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the heading "Brezhnev Receives Award" and the following variations have been noted:

Page H 7, paragraph 2, lines 1 and 2 , PRAVDA reads: ...Chernenko, Ponomarev, Solomentsev. Also present were I.V. Arkhipov, G.M. Korniyenko, N.V. Ogarkov, L.V. Smirnov, G.E. Tsukanov, A.P. Shitikov and M.A. Yasnov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; M.P. Georgadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee; S.A. Losev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; and other officials. [supplying additional names]

Last paragraph line, PRAVDA reads: ... Speeches by Comrades, 'A.N. Muhammad and L.I. Brezhnev were listened .... [supplying name]

Cooperation Protocol

PM210915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] A new Soviet-Yemeni protocol providing for the further considerable expansion of fruitful economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] was signed in Moscow 16 September. The document was signed by S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and H.A.B. al-'Attar, PDRY minister of installations.

Thanks to Brezhnev From Plane

LD171438 Moscos TASS in English 1428 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow September 17 TASS -- The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, Prime Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad sent a telegram from board plane to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. The telegram says:

"Dear Comrade Leonid Brezhnev,

"On leaving the friendly soil of the Soviet Union I want to express to you deep gratitude for the warm reception and hospitality accorded me, to express my satisfaction with the results of the friendly talks with you and other Soviet leaders. These talks will serve the cause of the further strengthening and development of relations between our countries, parties and peoples."

"We were greatly rejoiced by the tremendous successes and progress achieved by the Soviet people and demonstrating the strength and greatness of socialism in your country. They strengthen our deep faith in the correctness of the principles to which your country adheres on the road to its development.

"I wholeheartedly wish you personally good health, happiness and a long life and the friendly Soviet people further successes on the road of developed socialism. May the friendly relations between the peoples of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Soviet Union develop and strengthen."

RELATIONS HAILED ON YAR REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD202324 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The Yemeni Arab Republic [YAR] marks its national day, the 20th anniversary of the September 1962 revolution, which removed the monarchic regime and announced the establishment of the first republic in the history of the Yemeni people.

Imperialism and internal and external reaction opposed [word indistinct] the establishment of the first republic in the Arabian Peninsula. Its establishment led to activation of the national liberation movement in South Yemen and the Arabian Gulf region. The fires of civil war were ignited. It lasted many years, inflicted substantial losses on the Yemeni economy and prevented the changes planned by the republican regime. However, the Yemeni people, with support from their friends in the Arab and socialist countries, were able to defend the republic.

Perhaps the main outcome of these years was the consolidation of the path of independent development, which is followed by the present leadership led by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The YAR follows the path of nonalignment in its foreign policy, and calls for protection and consolidation of international detente, a halt to the arms race, establishment of equal international economic relations and resolution of disputed issues by peaceful means. The YAR strives for a comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis on the basis of liberating all Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967 and guaranteeing the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to establish their independent state. North Yemen has strongly condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the United States' full support for it. The YAR objects to the U.S. military presence in the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf and calls for transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's friendly official visit to the Soviet Union last October was evidence that Soviet-Yemeni relations are developing successfully and consolidating firmly. Leonid Brezhnev said at the Kremlin banquet held in honor of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih that our two countries have been friends for more than half a century. The secret of our friendship's firmness is the fact that it is based on Leninist principles of firm respect for the rights of peoples, of freedom and independence and sovereignty, and the principles of mutually beneficial cooperation. Brezhnev pointed out that the Soviets, faithful to these principles, have always offered the Yemeni people effective aid in their struggle to overcome the backwardness of many centuries, to develop their economy and culture, and to consolidate their political independence.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih pointed out in his statement before leaving Moscow that the Soviet Union has repeatedly proved that it is a friend of the Arabs and follows at the international level a political path supportive to any just cause and justice.

Soviet citizens congratulate the Yemeni people on the 20th anniversary of the September Revolution and wish them success in consolidating the country's independence and resolving the problems of economic and social development successfully.

EXPLOITATION OF ISLAM BY 'ANTICOMMUNISM' VIEWED

PM2201453 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences T. Khydyrov and Candidate of Philosophical Sciences K. Bagdasarov under the rubric "Assisting Propagandists": "Islam in Anticommunism's Plans"]

[Text] As the 26th CPSU Congress noted, recent years have seen a marked increase in ideological antagonism in the world arena. In its struggle against real socialism and the national liberation movement, international imperialist reaction, above all the United States, is using religion to bar the way to the entry of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism into the consciousness of the people's masses in the capitalist and developing countries.

Recently national liberation movements have developed in a number of countries of the Muslim East under the slogans of Islam. The Muslim clergy is trying to exploit this fact to increase Islam's influence on the masses by ascribing to it an allegedly "special mission" in history. However, the decisive cause of the revolutionary, national liberation and democratic movements in these countries, as in any other region of the world, lies in economic and political, not religious factors.

The development of social movements under religious slogans is not some new historical phenomenon or distinctive feature of the East. In conditions where the people's masses are culturally and politically backward, where an antipopular, despotic regime holds sway and there are no legal opposition parties, a situation may arise where the clergy, traditionally having a strong influence among the masses, perform, albeit temporarily, the role of leader of anti-imperialist and antimonarchist struggle. For example, the circumstances occurred in the 1978-1979 anti-imperialist anti-shah revolution in Iran. However, the religious flavor of that revolution cannot obscure its true motivating force: the working class, the working peasantry and urban petit bourgeois strata, the working intelligentsia and the student body.

An analysis of the social content of the different political movements and currents developing under religious slogans in present-day conditions shows Islam's dual role in the ideopolitical struggle. Referring to its contradictory role, L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress: "A liberation struggle may develop beneath the banner of Islam. Historical experience, including very recent experience, shows this. But it also indicates that reaction, stirring up counterrevolutionary rebellions, also employs Islamic slogans. So everything rests on the actual content of the particular movement."

It is highly typical that international imperialism, which professes to be a friend of peoples of the Islamic faith, is in fact giving all-round support only to the most reactionary, conservative forces in the Muslim countries. For example, the bandit gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries who have made their headquarters in Pakistan are enjoying all-round support from the U.S. imperialists and Beijing hegemonists. The cynical hypocrisy of the U.S. administration, which professes friendship with Muslim believers, is exposed by the facts of its all-round support for Israel.

Neo-Islamic ideopolitical currents, which are petit bourgeois in their social content and which parade the slogans of Islam, have achieved very widespread distribution in a number of countries, in particular Iran, Libya, Algeria and others. As a rule, these currents are anti-imperialist and antifeudal. In a number of countries they are characterized by a negative attitude to the capitalist path in general. The ideologists of these currents and movements advocate the attainment and strengthening of national sovereignty and oppose integration with imperialist powers. In some countries, especially in Algeria, Libya and Iran, democratic ideas have been reflected in these countries' program documents or constitutions.

It must be stressed that in the ideological sphere there remains the opposition between scientific socialism and Islam as a religious form of social consciousness. International imperialism, in alliance with local reactionary circles, in particular with the conservative section of the Muslim clergy and rightwing nationalist elements, is making a desperate effort to carry the world-outlook contradictions over into the political sphere, direct the leaders and advocates of neo-Islamic currents onto the path of religious fanaticism and thereby cut them off from cooperation with the socialist countries.

The USSR and the other socialist community countries support the peoples' national liberation struggle including the anti-imperialist, antifeudal, anticolonial and democratic trend in neo-Islamic ideopolitical movements and currents.

An integral element of imperialism's global anticommunist strategy is its desire to make every possible effort to revive among Soviet people the vestiges of the private-ownership mentality and the consumer attitude to life and of bourgeois nationalism and Islam. In their propaganda intended for the Soviet Central Asian republics, including the Turkmen SSR, the imperialist centers of lies and misinformation are devoting special attention to the advocacy of pan-Islam and pan-Turkism, bourgeois nationalism and religious prejudice.

Imperialism's ideological lickspittles are bending over backward to demonstrate that the ideas of Marxism-Leninism are allegedly acceptable to the peoples of the East, including those of Central Asia. They slanderously maintain that Islam is the immutable, eternal spiritual foundation of the Central Asian peoples' way of life.

The bourgeois ideologists (A. Bennigsen) and (S. Vimbush) in their book "Muslim National Communism in the Soviet Union" (Musulmanskiy Natsionalnny Komunism v Sovetskom Soyuze) and (M. Rodinson) in the book "Marxism and the Muslim World" (Marksizm i Musulmanskiy Mir) advocate the unscientific ideas of so-called "National Islamic Socialism." It has become fashionable among bourgeois Sovietologists to try to salvage from the garbage-heap of history the long-refuted myth of the bourgeois nationalist of the twenties Sultan Galiyev that "the Russian version of German Marxism" (he means Leninism) is allegedly unacceptable to the "Muslim" peoples of Russia. Bourgeois hacks endeavor to press home the idea that to the peoples of the Soviet east Islam is the symbol of everything national, expressing, they say, the essence of their entire social, political and cultural life.

The starting point for bourgeois ideologists' arguments about Islam in the USSR is the alleged identity and unity of the Central Asian peoples' national consciousness with Islam. Typical in this connection are West German "Sovietologist" (G. Breker)'s words to the effect that "identification of national consciousness with Islam" is characteristic of the entire Central Asian population. There is also, (Breker) writes, the fact that the Soviet state and party leadership does not recognize the dogmas and principles of Islam, which allegedly leads to antagonism between religion and the socialist system. It turns out from the arguments of the aforementioned "sovietologist" that not only is there opposition between Marxism-Leninism's materialist world outlook and Islam, and all other religions, but that this opposition also extends to the sphere of the Central Asian peoples' national consciousness. In other words, anticommunist ideologists promote the idea that the socialist system and the Marxist-Leninist education of the working people have allegedly failed to alter the tradition, the "Islamic consciousness" of the Soviet nations of Central Asia.

This shows up the inadequate methods used in bourgeois sociologists' very approach to the study and appraisal of the peoples' spiritual life and its identification of the national with the religious and patriarchal. Bourgeois ideologists do not understand, or rather do not want to understand that the people's masses of Central Asia, in conjunction with the country's other fraternal peoples, above all the Great Russian people, in the course of building socialism and communism under the Communist Party's leadership have long seen the ideas of Marxism-Leninism as their guiding star and that these ideas have become second nature to them. Because only through the implementation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism were the Central Asian peoples and all the other peoples of our country able to break free from all forms of social and national oppression.

Today the vast majority of Soviet people and of all the nationalities are atheists, and their consciousness of some Soviet people is not yet entirely free from religious prejudices. In our republic, remnants of Islam are manifested in the observance by a section of the population of religious fasts and festivals such as "Oraza," "Qurban-Bayram," pilgrimage to so-called "holy places" and the five readings of the Namaz.

Religious survivals are often blended with other antitheses of the socialist way of life -- remnants of nationalism, the private-ownership mentality, consumer attitudes to life, baronial treatment of women and so forth. Therefore, atheist education of working people must not be divorced from other forms of ideological education work but must be an essential component of the integrated system of molding the masses' communist consciousness.

In communist -- which includes atheist -- education of working people special attention must be paid to using organized forms and methods of ideological work, in particular party and Komsomol training schools and seminars, people's universities of culture and scientific atheism, lecture courses and integrated political days. It is advisable also to increase the effectiveness of various social councils -- elders' and women's -- in putting into practice new rituals and traditions.

It is particularly important to combine atheist education of working people with the molding of their scientific, dialectical, materialist world outlook, with international and patriotic education and with the elucidation of the materials and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 22d Turkmen CP Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the specific tasks of each working collective in fulfilling the hight socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

PRAVDA APPRAISES USSR'S HOUSING SITUATION

PM210845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 82 p 3

[Candidates of Economic Sciences v. Azar, V. Osipov article under the rubric "Problems and Opinions": "Concern for Housing"]

[Text] The resolution of the housing problem is a most important part of the program for increasing the people's well-being. Housing construction is based on all our industry's might and is of statewide significance. According to a 1 January 1982 estimate, the value of the housing fund totaled R355 million -- more than 19 percent of all fixed capital in the national economy. During the 11th 5-Year Plan years these figures will increase further.

In 1961-1981 alone 46.4 million apartments and individual houses were commissioned. Some 170.7 million people received or constructed their own apartments in new blocks. The average per capita provision of housing in the USSR is increasing constantly, as is the standard of amenities and comfort in apartments.

In general a qualitatively new stage in resolving the housing problem has now been reached: Whereas formerly the housing shortage was being conquered, now it is increasingly frequently a matter of improving housing conditions. Hence the task of providing the population with a living area which meets rational norms in the long term.

The socialist state, regarding housing conditions as an important factor in the formation and activity of the family, gives the population multifaceted economic aid in obtaining and maintaining housing. Thus, for instance, by granting a family of three an apartment with an effective area of 40 square meters the state relieves that family of the need to pay R7,000-8,000 to purchase similar housing. And the rights of the user of a state apartment are very extensive and are probably restricted only in one respect -- the impossibility of selling it or transferring it to other people. In discussing the advantages of the Soviet way of life we usually mention the low level of apartment rents, but forget to point out how valuable such a once-only gift from the state is.

Expenditures on maintaining the housing stock in the USSR amounts to approximately 4 percent of the reconstruction cost of the building. This is the same as in apartment blocks constructed in the United Stats and Britain out of state credits. But in the United States and Britain the revenue arising mainly from apartment rents amounts to 9.5-11 percent of the cost of the buildings with these apartment blocks, while in the USSR the figure is only 1.3-1.8 percent. Hence the differences in the levels of rent.

In order to maintain the low level of apartment rents, the USSR State Budget makes provision for a substantial subsidy, calculated at approximately R6 a year per square meter. The rent covers less than one-third of expenditure on the upkeep of the housing stock. Citizens using the state housing stock are completely free from expenditure associated with major repairs, yet this expenditure amounts to approximately 20 percent of urban budget expenditure on housing.

Naturally, as the urban socialized housing stock is extended (in 1980 it was nearly three times more than in 1960), the scale of subsidies gradually increases. The increase in costs also leads to an increase in subsidies. For instance, material expenses in the housing sector have trebled in the last 20 years. The average wage for workers in housing and municipal services and consumer services to the population has increased from R57.7 a month in 1960 to R135 in 1981, an increase of 130 percent.

Despite the significant growth in costs in the housing sector, the absolute scale of apartment rents remains unchanged since 1928, when their relative size was considerably higher than now, since it was envisaged that rents should not exceed 10 percent of wages. Today rent accounts for an average of 2 percent of the population's budget expenses. And there has been a substantial change in Soviet people's housing conditions.

The combined plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Auditing Commission of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), in a resolution adopted on 24 July 1926, put forward the principle of housing paying for itself as the starting point for determining the level of rent. The upper limit was set -- no more than 13.2 kopeks per month per square meter of housing. The need for differentiated payment for housing was recognized: depending on the amenities and location, and also on the tenant's wages. In 1928 a surcharge of 25 percent of the upper limit was authorized for the use of housing in apartment blocks constructed after 1924.

The population's incomes have now risen considerably, and the vast majority of citizens are now paying for housing at the top rate. Nevertheless, it is clear that apartment rents in the USSR are set at a privileged level. I think that in these conditions apartment rents should be regulated (this does not mean increasing these) -- for example, introducing standard rates for the whole country. The fact is that the rate varies considerably from republic to republic: In the RSFSR, Moldavia and Estonia it is somewhat higher than the USSR average, while in Armenia and Latvia it is 30-40 percent below the countrywide level.

One reason for the sharp variations in the size of apartment rents from republic to republic is the inconsistent application of the 25-percent surcharge. Although the decision to apply it to new housing was a union wide decision, in respect of the entire housing stock, it is not always fulfilled. Many republican instructions do not even mention the possibility of a surcharge.

The consequence of the existing practice of the distribution of and payment for housing is a considerable differentiation in the actual provision of housing for the population.

Surplus, on the one hand, and shortage, on the other hand, create conditions for misuse of state housing. In some cases it is kept empty or is converted into a source of unearned income, the regulation of the use of surplus housing space is hampered by the existing differentiation of sanitary norms and rules governing payment for it.

In the RSFSR, Belorussia, Kirghizia, Turkmenia and a number of other union republics the sanitary norm stipulates 9 meters of housing per person. In the Ukraine it is 50 percent and in Georgia and Azerbaijan 30 percent greater.

Permissible housing space surpluses vary from republic to republic between 4.5 and 12 square meters. Space in excess of the fixed norms is everywhere paid for at a higher rate, but one which is 100 percent higher in the Ukraine and Turkmenia and 200 percent higher in the rest of the USSR. The regularization of payment for housing could begin with standardization for all the union republics -- in line with the new housing legislation -- of sanitary norms and norms for permissible surplus space per family, which will be paid for at a uniform rate. Housing surpluses in excess of the norm should also be paid for at a standard rate, and the republican rates must be at a level which at least ensures a full return on the whole of the surplus area, including normal profit and expenditure on repairs. Obviously, the starting point should be the preservation of the existing maximum rate for apartment rents of 13.2 kopecks, and in new and modernized apartment blocks up to 16.5 kopecks per square meter. A standard instruction is needed, applicable to everyone, regarding the rules for levying the 25-percent surcharge for residence in newly constructed and modernized blocks. At the moment the state loses, according to our estimate, approximately R300-400 million per year owing to failure to collect full payment. Just as important is the differentiation of payments for housing depending on the standard of amenities in the apartments.

To overcome the shortcomings in the existing renting practice, a system of parameters is to be formulated which characterize housing conditions. The definition of an apartment block's category should take into account (and give a point rating to) the originality of the architectural design, the ratio of living space to overall (usable) area in the apartment, the location of the blocks -- in the city center or outskirts -- the proximity of woods or parks, noise levels, cleanliness of the air, range of muncipal facilities and so forth.

The points rating of the criteria of quality should also extend to the basic housing unit -- the apartment. The principle of the degree of segregation could be one of the main criteria of comfort. Only self-contained apartments would belong to categories I and II, communal apartments with one neighbor sharing would belong to category III and those with more than one neighbor would belong to category IV. It is of great significance to the consumer whether the rooms in an apartment are insulated [izolirovany], whether there are auxiliary premises and so forth. All of this should also be taken into account when establishing an apartment's category.

Taking these features of housing into account would help to ensure that housing was clearly delineated into different categories in accordance with which a table of rents would be drawn up and the rents themselves would depend on the size of living and overall (usable) area and tenants' incomes. As for the right to preferential renting terms, that right is to be established proceding from the requirements of socioeconomic and demographic policy.

The dynamic development of the national economy and the growth in the economic, scientific and technical potential are a reliable basis for further improving the population's housing conditions and improving the entire housing system in our country.

"In our long-term plans," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has noted, "We can envisage modernizing the majority of our immense country's cities and villages. At the same time, such very complex tasks as the provision for every family of a well-equipped apartment will also be resolved. To date no country in the world has been able to resolve such a task. We are beginning to do this and we shall resolve it."

CPSU'S SHCHERBITSKIY INTERVIEWED ON UKRAINIAN CP

AU171200 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 82 p 6

[Interview given by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, to APN correspondents A. Filipenko and S. Kharchenko: "Vanguard of the People" -- place and date of interview not given]

[Text] The distinguished Soviet party official Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine granted an interview to APN correspondents A. Filipenko and S. Kharchehko, in which he dealt with the role and activity of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

In the opening part of the interview, V. Shcherbitskiy said:

I would like to stress, in particular, that the Ukrainian Communist Party has always been and will always be part of the CPSU. It proceeds in its activity from the programmatic documents adopted by the entire party and operates under the CPSU Central Committee's leadership. At CPSU congresses and at sessions of the CPSU Central Committee, Ukrainian Communists take an active part in drafting the party's policy, strategy and tactics. Within the framework of the republic, the Ukrainian Communist Party carries out all the work connected with implementing the CPSU's policy.

The CPSU Central Committee pays constant attention to the development of initiative and to the independence of the individual republics' party organizations. Ukrainian Communists regard highly the support of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, and hold in esteem their care for the upsurge of the Ukrainian people's lives. The party proceeds from the recognition that the richer and more versatile the experiences of each union republic, the more fruitful the activity of the entire CPSU.

More Than 3 Million Members

More than 3 million Communists are in the ranks of the Ukrainian Communist Party today, 576,000 more than 10 years ago. They are the best members of the workers class, peasants and the people's intelligentsia. Workers account for 44.4 percent of the membership base.

According to Lenin's words, it is the workers class that is the class that founds the party and fills it with ever new energy. Throughout the CPSU's entire history, the workers class has formed the party's nucleus. It is precisely and primarily from the ranks of the workers class -- which is the largest, most progressive and best organized class, a class that is most internationalist in substance -- that new members join the party.

Party organizations in the Ukraine are enrolling many young people, especially Komsomol members. While in the first half of the seventies young people up to the age of 30 accounted for 71.3 percent of newly enrolled members, in the last 5 years this number has increased to 82 percent. We regard this as an important prerequisite for ensuring continuity of generations of Communists and for maintaining revolutionary, militant and labor traditions.

Education and Political Maturity

Just as the overall educational level of the people is growing, the educational level of Communists, too, is growing. A total of 79.1 percent of party members and candidate members have complete university or secondary education, compared with 64.6 percent 10 years ago. This makes it possible for us to tackle many questions of cadre policy in a better way.

[Question] The 26th CPSU Congress stressed the Ukrainian Communist Party's experiences in selecting and educating cadres and in enhancing the managerial personnel's accountability for final work results. What is the gist of these experiences? What demands does the party organization place on management workers?

[Answer] In the Ukraine we have almost 5.4 million specialists with university or secondary education. One in three of them is a member of the Communist Party. As a rule, all leading party workers, too, are people with university education. However, for the good of the cause itself it is very important that not simply people who have a university decree hold all responsible posts but, above all, that these are politically mature people and people with initiative who are experts in their specific professions.

We are working with cadres on the basis of long-term plans, which provide for a whole complex of measures aimed at training specialists, improving their ideological and theoretical standards as well as their knowledge and professional qualification, and at establishing cadre reserves.

A party cadre worker is, primarily, a political organizer and a personality capable of leading a collective.

As V.I. Lenin always stressed, he must gain recognition not by the force of his power but by the weight of his authority, the extent of his experiences, his versatility and talent. Aside from communist persuasion, adherence to principles, irreconcilability toward shortcomings, personal discipline and moral purity, he must have good theoretical and practical training, must sensitively perceive all that is new and must have the necessary practical knowledge, that is, he must know the objective law of economic and management, sociology and psychology.

However, this does not mean at all that a party worker is some sort of an "academic encyclopedist." The most important aspect of his activity is work with the people and for the people, the endeavor to understand them and to make himself understood. Contact with the people enriches a party worker, enables him to obtain a better insight into their interests and needs and enhances his links with life. That is why we consider it essential that a party worker make his appearances in party organizations and directly in the work collectives.

The Role of Workers and Farmers

[Question] Who recommends functionaries for election to party and representative bodies and how does it happen?

[Answer] More than 69,000 Communists, 43.5 percent of whom are workers and farmers, work in the party's obkoms, raykoms and gorkoms and in their auditing commissions. Workers and farmers work in the secretariats and committees of practically all local organizations of the Ukrainian Communist Party. More than 50 percent of our chairmen of party organizations and secretaries, department heads and instructors of party obkoms, raykoms and gorkoms started their careers as workers or farmers.

The 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress elected 59 workers and farmers Central Committee candidate members or members of the Auditing Commission. They are wise and thoughtful people, who are not only masters of their professions but real personalities in the full sense of the word.

We have begun to involve women in party work more often and to a greater extent. They account for more than 22 percent of the responsible workers of the party's obkoms, raykoms and gorkoms.

The Komsomol is an important source for expanding the party cadres. In the last decade, more than 7,000 youth functionaries have been elected to party functions in the republic.

Assertion of Young People

Party committees in the Ukraine seek to merge as well as possible experienced and young, promising workers. They seek stability of cadres. Some 29 percent of the chairmen and secretaries of the party's obkoms and raykoms are not yet 40 years old.

Roughly 20 percent of party workers take up new founctions in the Ukraine every year. They do not enjoy any prerogratives, aside from those enjoyed by the whole society -- free education, free medical care, free education of children and so forth. The only "privilege" of a Communist is that he assumes the most difficult tasks and shoulders the greatest responsibility.

As regards the salaries of party workers, they are differentiated in line with the principle "to each according to his work" and virtually do not differ from the earnings of skilled workers or specialists.

We will find many examples in our party's history bearing witness to the Communists' dedication. Now, too, you will find Communists in the front ranks wherever the situation is particularly complicated and difficult, where it is necessary to display high commitment.

INDUSTRIAL FIGURES FOR JAN-AUG PUBLISHED

PM220915 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38, Sep 82, Signed to Press 13 Sep 82 p 4

[Unattributed review of "USSR Industry for the First 8 Months of 1982"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA editorial office has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following figures on the results of the work of industry in January-August 1982.

The volume of industrial production in January-August 1982 increased 2.7 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity rose 2 percent over the same period.

The January-August plan for the volume of sales of output was fulfilled 101 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all the union republics and industrial ministries except the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

For the individual ministries the fulfillment of the plan for the overall volume of output and production and labor productivity growth rates were as follows:

All-union and union republic ministries and departments	Percentage fulfillment of 8-month plan for output volume	January-August 1982 as percentage of January-August 1981	
		Production volume	Labor productivity
Power and Electrification	100.8	103	100.8
Petroleum Industry	100.9	102	99.1
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	100.3	101	100.9
Gas Industry	101	106	104
Coal Industry	101	102	100
Ferrous Metallurgy	99.7	100.7	99.5
Nonferrous Metallurgy	100.2	100.3	99.1
Chemical Industry	100.5	102	101
Mineral Fertilizers Production	102	105	103
Power Machine Building	103	110	110
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	102	104	104
Electrical Equipment Industry	103	106	105
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	102	108	107
Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry	103	108	107

Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems	102	107	107
Automotive Industry	102	105	105
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	102	105	105
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	103	109	106
Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building	101	108	108
Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	103	106	106
Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry	102	105	105
Construction Materials Industry	101	101	101
Light Industry	102	99.3	100.3
Food Industry	103	105	105
Fruit and Vegetable Farming	105	110	109
Meat and Dairy Industry	100.8	99.7	99.6
Fish Industry	103	104	104
Procurements	102	103	102
Medical Industry	100.5	107	106
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	100.6	108	106

For the machine building ministries, the Ministries of the Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry, the Construction Materials Industry and Procurements and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, which have been completely transferred to planning and assessing activity in accordance with normative net output, the figures have been quoted in line with the plan for this indicator.

Below we cite the figures for the union republics (including industry of union subordination):

Republics	Percentage fulfillment of 8-month plan for sale of output	January-August 1982 as percentage of January-August 1981 in production volume
RSFSR	101	102
Ukrainian SSR	100.9	103
Belorussian SSR	102	105
Uzbek SSR	102	103
Kazakh SSR	101	102
Georgian SSR	102	105
Azerbaijan SSR	102	106
Lithuanian SSR	102	103

Moldavian SSR	101	106
Latvian SSR	102	103
Kirghiz SSR	102	105
Tajik SSR	102	100.4
Armenian SSR	102	105
Turkmen SSR	102	98
Estonian SSR	102	100.6

Production of the most important types of output was:

Types of output	Output produced in August 1982	Output produced in January-August 1982	January-August 1982 as percentage of January-August 1982
Electricity, billion kilowatt hours	104	892	103
Petroleum (including gas condensate), million tons	52.2	407	100.5
Gas, billion cubic meters	40.7	327	108
Coal, million tons	58.4	481	102
Steel, million tons	12.3	99.1	99
Rolled ferrous metals (finished), million tons	8.5	68.9	99
Steel pipes, million tons	1.6	12.0	99
Iron ore, million tons	21.1	162	99
Mineral fertilizers (in 100 percent nutrient equivalent), million tons	2.2	18.3	103
Chemical plant protection agents (in standard units), thousand tons	43.9	359	106
Sulfuric acid, million tons	2.0	15.7	99
Synthetic resins and plastics, thousand tons	336	2,685	100.1
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand tons	102	837	101
Motor tires, millions	5.0	41.0	102
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	4.4	35.3	100.7
Metal cutting machine tools, million rubles	168	1,381	105
Of which, those with numerical program control, thousands	0.8	6.9	106
Forging and pressing machinery, million rubles	49.7	407	99.4

Automatic manipulators with program control (industrial robots), thousands	0.2	2.9	184
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts for them, billion rubles	0.4	3.1	106
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	0.2	1.8	107
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	18.1	143	100.3
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	62.5	514	102
Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, million rubles	120	973	102
Mainline diesel locomotives, thousand horsepower	295	2,444	97
Mainline electric locomotives, thousand horsepower	311	2,532	108
Mainline freight cars, thousands	4.5	39.5	98
Motor vehicles, thousands	177	1,438	99.5
Tractors, thousands	44.3	370	100
Agricultural machinery, million rubles	273	2,178	105
Machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production, million rubles	193	1,511	106
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	9.4	73.5	107
Excavators, thousands	3.6	28.7	102
Commercial timber (not counting small-scale timber procurers), millions of trimmed cubic meters	16.3	175	99.6
Paper, million tons	0.5	3.6	99.6
Cement, million tons	10.4	81.8	96
Precast ferroconcrete (not counting output of subsidiary enterprise), million cubic meters	8.2	68.5	98

Textiles of all types, billion square meters	0.9	7.3	100.6
Knitted underwear and outerwear, millions items	121	1,045	98
Leather footwear, million pairs	52.2	479	99.2
Meat (from state resources' raw material), million tons	0.7	5.1	98
Sausage products (from state resources' raw material), thousand tons	227	1,857	99.5
Edible fish products including canned fish, billion rubles	0.6	4.1	105
Butter (from state resources' raw material), million tons	170	951	104
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (from state resources' raw material), million tons	2.2	17.5	101
Margarine products (from state raw material resources), thousand tons	63.2	922	107
Vegetable oil (from state resources' raw material), thousand tons	47.1	1,399	99.3
Clocks and watches, millions	5.7	46.4	102
China and earthenware and enamel dishes, million rubles	69.2	554	104
Radio receivers, millions	0.7	5.8	100.4
Television sets, millions	0.7	5.5	103
Of which: color sets	0.3	2.0	116
Refrigerators, millions	0.5	3.9	98
Washing machines, millions	0.3	2.6	102
Motor cycles and motor scooters, thousands	85.9	734	105
Furniture, billion rubles	0.5	4.4	105

The USSR Central Statistical Administration has summed up the results of industry's work in January-August. The 8-month plan for the volume of output sales has been fulfilled 101 percent. A considerable quantity of gas has been extracted and chemical plant protection agents, automobile tires, automobiles, tractors, agricultural machinery, machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production, manufacturing equipment and cotton and linen textiles and leather footwear has been produced over and above the plan. The plan and additional target for coal extraction have been fulfilled.

The total volume of industrial production increased 2.7 percent compared with January-August last year. Labor productivity in industry rose 2 percent over this period. Almost three-fourths of the increase in industrial output was obtained through raising labor productivity.

The labor collectives of the Ministry of the Gas Industry; the Ministry of Instrument-Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems; the Ministry of the Automotive Industry; the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building; the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production; and a number of other ministries are successfully fulfilling the set targets and socialist pledges adopted. In particular the Ministry of the Gas Industry has extracted over 4 billion cubic meters of gas while the Ministry of Instrument-Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems has produced instruments, automation equipment and computers worth almost R50 million; the Ministry of the Automotive Industry has produced 5,800 automobiles; and the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production have produced agricultural machinery and machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production worth R47 million.

The machine builders have produced above-plan cultural and consumer goods and household appliances worth R78 million and over half of these are to the credit of the labor collectives of instrument building and the electrical equipment industry.

A considerable increase has been achieved in the production of industrial robots, metal-working machine tools with numerical program control, computer equipment, grain harvesting combines, color television sets, carpets and carpet goods, and marketable edible fish products.

Measures to mechanize and automate production, reduce manual labor, and introduce new equipment and advanced technology have made it possible to secure the entire or almost the entire increase in production in a number of sectors by raising labor productivity. This applies primarily to heavy, transport and power machine building, the electrical equipment industry, chemical and petroleum machine building, instrument building, agricultural machine building and the food and fruit and vegetable sectors.

At the same time the national economy failed to receive a large quantity of metal and pipes, mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers and timber and construction materials.

In light industry the production of woolen and silk textiles and knitted articles was below the set targets, while in the food and fruit and vegetable industry the output of margarine produce and canned fruits and vegetables was less than the set targets.

The plan for raising labor productivity was underfulfilled by the associations and enterprises of ferrous metallurgy and the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry. In these and some other sectors, overexpenditure against the planned prime cost of output has been allowed.

The main task of all labor collectives in the remaining months of this year is to insure a substantial increase in the pace of production growth and labor productivity and to make up the lag which has been allowed to occur in the production of industrial output and its delivery to the national economy, particularly the production of consumer goods. It is essential to step up the policy of thrift in using fuel and energy and material resources and to strictly observe planning, labor and manufacturing discipline and supply discipline. The production of consumer goods, their quality, and the course of the construction and assimilation of capacities for the production of these goods are in need of daily control by the party, soviet and economic organs.

The attention of the planning and economic organs of all management levels must be focused on the sectors which are most important for the development of the national economy, particularly power engineering, rail transport and the production of construction materials -- metal, cement, precast ferroconcrete, bricks and lumber -- and on a number of new enterprises and establishments where the planned production and labor productivity indicators have not been achieved for a long time.

The associations' and enterprises' labor collectives must take every step to eliminate the shortcomings revealed in work in order to fulfill successfully the set plans and socialist pledges for 1982. The all-around introduction and dissemination of the experience of leading collectives which have launched socialist competition on a wide scale in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR is an important condition for the successful fulfillment of the set tasks.

UZBEKISTAN GAS WELL FIRE REPORTEDLY EXTINGUISHED

PM171445 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 14 September publishes on page 4 a 1,400-word report from Tashkent by M. Krushinskiy under the heading "Attacking the Fire." Krushinskiy reports that "last Sunday, the fire at the Yuzhnavya Tandyrcha gas well in Uzbekistan's Kashka-Darya Oblast was extinguished. The fire was eliminated by the controlled explosion method. Specialists began to install shutoff devices which will finally restore control over the gusher." The fire had reportedly been burning for five weeks. Krushinskiy describes the efforts to contain the flare and notes the participation of specialists from many parts of the Soviet Union. He concludes that "it took all of 5 weeks to eliminate a flare on such a scale," noting that equipment and water had to be transported to a remote region.

ARMENIAN PAPER ON PROBLEMS OF YEREVAN FACTORY

GF310456 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The gypsum factory of the Armenian SSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry began operating last year. It was opened to meet the demand for one of the important construction materials. It was to be constructed with new techniques so as not to pollute the environment. However, because of mistakes made during the construction of the enterprise and in the outline of the Volgograd branch of Soyuzkibrostro in designing the factory, there have been adverse results. The factory was only able to meet 16.6 percent of the 1981 annual plan on top of which, it produced defective materials. It is only natural that these facts disturbed the Armenian SSR soviet raykom and the leadership of the republic's construction materials industry. However, due to the implementation of remedial measures, the work conditions of this factory are changing.

Because of these remedial measures the factory began operating efficiently during the second quarter of this year without any serious problems and was able to meet the 3-month export and production plan by 103 percent.

The factory also achieved similar results in June. The basic problem the factory must now work on is improving the quality of its exported products.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN OIL, GAS DEPOSITS -- The scientists of the Turkmen Geological Research Institute have completed their survey of oil and natural gas resources in the desert region of the Turkmen SSR. They have arrived at the conclusion that oil and natural gas deposits under the Karakum Desert, which is the largest desert in our country, are inexhaustible. They estimate that the natural gas deposits total over 8 trillion cubic meters. Furthermore, the southwestern sector of the Karakum Desert is also rich with deposits. Recently (?dozens of natural gas installations) have been set up in that region. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Sep 82 GF]

PRAVDA REVIEWS PROGRESS OF GRAIN, FODDER HARVEST

PM211509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 82 p 2

["Agricultural Review" prepared by USSR Ministry of Agriculture "specialists": "Fall Will Not Wait"]

[Text] The fall is leaving the farmers less and less time for field work. Harvesting, fodder procurement, the sowing of winter crops and fall plowing continue. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, by 13 September grain and pulse crops had been cut from 103.3 million hectares on the country's farms -- 88 percent of the sowings. Windrows have been threshed over 98.2 million hectares. Potatoes have been lifted over an area of 0.8 million hectares -- one-fourth of the area. Some 28.4 million hectares of fall plowing has taken place and 21.4 million hectares of winter crops have been sown.

It is a busy time in the corn plantations. The USSR Food Program envisages increasing the production of corn grain to 17 million tons in 1985 and 20 million tons by 1990. Party and Soviet organs and kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, have done much work to improve matters in this important sector. Corn sowings have this year been expanded to total more than 20 million hectares. Of this, 3.9 million hectares was cultivated for grain. Quite a good crop has been grown nearly everywhere. More than 10,000 harvesting and transport complexes and detachments have been organized. By 13 September cobs had been harvested from 424,000 hectares.

Uzbekistan's farms are carrying out work on the plantations more rapidly than last year. The Tashkent corn growers are setting the pace in competition. They have harvested more than 70 quintals of grain per hectare this year. Many farms have crossed the 100-quintal mark. The team headed by Abdurasul Ernazarov, winner of the Uzbekistan Lenin Komsomol prize, on the XXIV Partsyezed Sovkhoz is achieving a record result for the second year in succession -- 135 quintals of grain. Corn growers on Khamid Alimdzhan Sovkhoz in Chirakchinskiy Rayon, Kashka-Darya Oblast, have obtained 100 quintals of grain per hectare over an area of 750 hectares. In Kirghizia, D. Maydunov, a master of high yields from Yassy Sovkhoz, has distinguished himself. He took 139 quintals of the amber grain per hectare from a 50-hectare field.

The corn hectares have proved richer than last year for many farmers in the Ukraine, Moldavia and Georgia. This is the result of a high standard of agricultural technology and the introduction of industrial techniques. More than 2/3 of the sowings intended for grain were cultivated in the new way this year. But the results would have been even better if all farmers had adopted leading work methods and industry had supplied the farmers more fully with the necessary machinery and herbicides. A number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Turkmenia and Kazakhstan, having failed to mobilize resources to increase the return on each hectare on corn, had lower grain yields.

This year more than 3,000 Khersonets-200 combines and tens of thousands of Khersonets-7B assemblies will take part in harvesting the corn crop, as well as many other machines. But the load per unit considerably exceeds the norm. Hence the increased demands on the operation of each machine. The engineering service must bring all the available pool out into the plantations and ensure that it carries out highly productive work. At the same time a large quantity of harvesting machinery still remains unrepaired in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR and Northern Osetia. This laggardness must be made good more quickly.

Last year there were cases where some farms harvested some sowings of grain corn for fodder purposes and dispatched fully ripened cobs to the silage pits.

Kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders explained this in terms of their alleged desire to lay in as much fodder as possible. But it is corn grain which ensures the greatest quantity of nutrients.

The initiative of those farms which not only harvest cobs from the allocated areas in good time and without losses but also use other reserves for supplementing grain resources merits support. In Stavropol Kray, for instance, many thousands of hectares of corn have been switched from silage use to grain use. At the same time the livestock units are not suffering a shortage of succulent fodder. The harvest of green stuff is good everywhere here. This makes it possible to produce the necessary quantity of succulent fodder for wintering from a smaller area than formerly planned.

The machine operators of the Don have decided to harvest corn for grain and silage in 20 working days. A competition has been launched here under the slogan "High rates and quality for the corn harvest." This slogan is particularly important for fodder procurement workers. As yet only 37 percent of the required quantity of silage has been laid down in the country as a whole, and the situation must be improved considerably with the use of corn. This task is being dealt with successfully by the collectives of many farms in Lithuania and Tajikistan, where more than 2/3 of the area allocated to silage grain has been harvested. But some kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kirghizia and Volgograd Oblast are lagging behind with this work, which could, of course, lead to losses in yield.

Rural workers face the major task of changing the structure of livestock rations and reducing grain expenditure. Here a considerable part must be played by silage, particularly silage made from corn at the stage of milky wax and waxy ripeness. That is what they are doing in Krasnodar Kray and Kherson and Dnepropetrovsk Oblasts. At the same time leaders and specialists on other farms are not paying proper attention to the observance of harvesting schedules and are letting the combines take to the fields too early.

The so-called mixed silage, whose basic component is corn cobs, has won great popularity on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It can be substituted for a significant proportion of concentrates in pig feeding. Last year mixed silage amounted to 20 percent of the diet on many farms in Voronezh Oblast. As a result about 100,000 tons of grain were saved. This year people there have decided to lay in 4 tons of mixed silage per sow. This useful experience should be supported more actively and disseminated more widely.

The corn harvest and procurement of succulent fodder are gathering speed. At the same time they are lagging behind last year's pace. The task of kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and their partners in the agroindustrial complex is to speed up operations and carry them out at the same pitch and on the same scale as the harvesting of grain crops.

JANUARY-AUGUST LIVESTOCK FIGURES PUBLISHED

PM211545 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38, Sep 82, Signed to Press 13 Sep 82, p 19

[Unattributed report: "Livestock Raising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received USSR Central Statistical Administration figures on the state of livestock raising on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the period January-August 1982.

Farms are now entering the final stage of the grazing period. By exploiting all available fodder land, they are seeking to obtain as much produce as possible while expending as little labor and money as possible. In the past 8 months many leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes have achieved increases in the production of meat, milk and eggs. Their experience must be utilized on a wide scale in all the country's livestock raising units.

I. Livestock Raising Output

In January-August this year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes achieved the following livestock raising output results:

Indicators	Jan-Aug 1982	Jan-Aug 1982 as percentage of Jan-Aug 1981
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight) -- thousand tons	9,712	99
Including:		
Cattle	5,590	98
Hogs	2,347	97
Sheep and goats	525	102
Poultry	1,250	109
Gross milk yield -- thousand tons	45,614	100.6
Average milk yield per cow -- kilograms	1,607	100.1
Hen's eggs -- millions	32,803	103
Average yield of laying hens	139	100

In the past 8 months meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes was approximately on a par with the same period last year. At the same time, farms in Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Armenia and Turkmenia achieved production increases. In the RSFSR there was increased production on farms in Murmansk, Vologda, Bryansk, Kalinin, Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Smolensk, Yaroslavl, Ivanovo, Gorkiy, Belgorod, Lipetsk, Astrakhan, Saratov and Orenburg Oblasts, Bashkiria, Kabardino-Balkar and Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Kemerovo, Tomsk, Amur, Kaliningrad and a number of other oblasts.

The gross milk yield was 250,000 tons more than in January-August last year. Dairy farm workers in the RSFSR, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Kirghizia and Armenia achieved increases in milk production.

Egg production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes increased by 827 million in the 8 months compared with January-August 1981. Egg production increased on farms in 13 union republics, the exceptions being Latvia and Kirghizia.

II. Purchases of Stockraising Products on Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes and Other State Farms

Types of purchased product	Purchased in Jan-Aug 1982	Jan-Aug 1982 as percentage of Jan-Aug 1981
Livestock and poultry (live weight) -- thousand tons	9,418	99.1
Milk -- thousand tons	40,789	105
Eggs -- million	30,970	103

The volume of sales to the state of livestock and poultry by kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms fell by 87,000 tons in January-August 1982 compared with the same period in 1981. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes sold cattle at an average weight of 344 kg. The average weight of hogs was 101 kg.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 1,771,000 tons. The biggest increase in purchases of this product was from farms in Latvia, Lithuania, Belorussia, Estonia and the RSFSR. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Pskov, Tula, Gorkiy and Bryansk Oblasts, the Mordovian ASSR, Belgorod, Tambov, Kalinin, Ryazan, Orel, Lipetsk, Yaroslavl, Smolensk and Ivanovo Oblasts, Chuvashia and Bashkiria and Vologda, Vladimir, Kaluga, Orenburg, Sverdlovsk and Tyumen Oblasts considerably increased sales of milk.

Sales of eggs to the state increased during the aforesaid period by 899 million. The biggest increase in purchases of this product was from farms in Georgia, Uzbekistan, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

In the RSFSR egg purchases increased considerably from kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kaliningrad Oblast, Chuvashia and Kostroma, Leningrad, Omsk and other oblasts.

III. Production and Purchases of Stockraising Products in the Union Republics

January-August 1982 as percentage of January-August 1981

	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	99	100.6	103	99.1	105	103
RSFSR	99	103	102	99.7	106	103
including Non-Chernozem Zone	100.5	107	104	102	111	104
Ukraine	95	97	103	95	99.7	103
Belorussia	109	106	103	108	111	103
Uzbekistan	108	105	109	108	106	109
Kazakhstan	93	94	100.2	91	98	100.2
Georgia	105	95	109	106	99	111
Azerbaijan	106	103	110	107	101	108
Lithuania	106	100.6	105	108	114	105
Moldavia	124	88	101	129	86	102
Latvia	97	96	100.0	98	118	102
Kirghizia	106	100.6	96	113	100.9	94
Tajikistan	104	99.3	102	102	102	102
Armenia	109	102	107	114	101	108
Turkmenia	103	98	106	101	100.8	104
Estonia	87	91	101	86	106	102

Moreover, in January-August 1982 procurement organizations purchased 777,000 tons of milk and 240,000 tons of livestock from the population's personal plots.

IV. Livestock Numbers

As of 1 September 1982 kolkhozes and sovkhozes had 93.6 million head of cattle, which is 918,000 more than by the same date last year. The cow population reached 30 million, which marks an increase of 123,000. There were 59.1 million hogs and 131.1 million sheep and goats. There were 747 million head of poultry, an increase of 26 million.

The number of cattle increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all union republics except for Georgia.

Hog numbers increased on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 10 union republics, the exceptions being farms in Kazakhstan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia and Estonia. In the RSFSR there was an increase in hog numbers on farms in Vologda, Murmansk, Leningrad, Tula, Kirov, Volgograd, Saratov, Orenburg, Sverdlovsk, Kemerovo, Novosibirsk, Tambov and Ulyanovsk Oblasts and in Bashkiria and North Osetia.

The number of sheep and goats increased on farms in Uzbekistan and Lithuania. In the RSFSR their numbers dwindled considerably on farms in Novgorod, Pskov, Kalingrad and Chita Oblasts, the Mari, North Ossetian and Komi ASSRs and Krasnodar Kray.

As a result of the protracted cold spell in the spring months a number of parts of the country failed to obtain a big first cut of grass. This had an adverse effect on hay procurement on farms. Opportunities now exist for replenishing forage stocks.

Recently, corn for silage has come on well in the Non-Chernozem Zone, Belorussia and the Baltic area. It is important to harvest it promptly and ensure that the silage-making process is well organized. In the fall period kolkhozes and sovkhozes accumulate a lot of green matter, truck garden crops and potato and beet tops. Leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes are making use of all these leftovers and making various mixed fodders out of them -- utilizing, moreover, any available straw. It is necessary also to get all the fodder to the livestock units as quickly as possible, which makes for better storage and less expenditure on forage transportation.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH GRAIN HARVEST -- The grain harvest in the Kazakh SSR is nearing completion. Experts have said that abundant quantities of crop have been grown throughout the republic. Over 100,000 combines and other agricultural machinery have contributed toward facilitating the work of Kazakh farmers. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Sep 82 GF]

MARSHAL BAGRAMYAN DIES; OBITUARY READ

LD221100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] From the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers:

The CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and USSR Council of Ministers announce with profound sorrow that Marshal of the Soviet Union Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan, eminent Soviet general, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and twice Hero of the Soviet Union, died on 21 September 1982 at the age of 84 after a long and grave illness.

The obituary which is signed by leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state, says:

The Soviet people and its armed forces have suffered a heavy loss. We have lost an ardent patriot, a hero of the Great Patriotic War, whose life is a model of utter devotion to the cause of the Communist Party and selfless service to the socialist fatherland.

Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan was born in 1897 at Stantsiya Yelizavetka, today the town of Korovabad, into the family of a railway worker. A soldier and ensign [praporshchik] in the First World War and participant in the revolutionary struggle for establishment of Soviet power in the Transcaucasus, he gave his life from 1920 onwards to the Soviet Army, in the ranks of which he had a glorious combat career. He commanded a squadron and a cavalry regiment, and was chief of staff of a cavalry division.

At the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan was appointed head of the operations department of the South-West Front Headquarters and took part in organizing the defence of Kiev and planning and carrying out the counterattack near Rostov. From 1943 he commanded the troops of the First Baltic Front, which earned glory in the Belorussian operation to liberate the Soviet Baltic from the enemy and the East Prussian operation. He participated in the victorious conclusion of the Great Patriotic War as commander of the troops of the Third Belorussian Front.

In the postwar years, Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan commanded the troops of the Baltic Military Okrug and was inspector in chief of the Ministry of Defense, head of the military academy of the general staff, deputy minister of defense and chief of rear services of the USSR Armed Forces. He made broad use of his rich frontline experience in military construction and strengthening the combat readiness of the Soviet Army and Navy. In all the posts entrusted to Ivan Khristofovich Bagramyan by the Leninist party, he invariably displayed great responsibility for the job at hand, creative initiative and organizational talent as a military leader. He was set apart by immense capacity for work, profound thoughtfulness, demandingness and openness regarding those serving alongside and below him. Ivan Kristoforovich earned the great love and respect of the Soviet people.

Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan took an active part in party and public-political life. He was a delegate to all the postwar CPSU congresses. From 1952 he was a candidate member and from 1961 a full member of the CPSU Central Committee. He was elected USSR Supreme Soviet deputy beginning with the second convocation.

Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan's services to the motherland have been highly appraised by the Communist Party and the Soviet state. He was twice awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union and was awarded seven Orders of Lenin; the Order of the October Revolution; three Orders of the Red Banner; two Orders of Suvorov, 1st class; the Order of Kutuzov, 1st class; the Order for Service to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces, 3d class; many medals and an honorary personal weapon; and orders and medals of a number of socialist countries.

The bright memory of Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan, ardent patriot, true son of the Communist Party and Soviet people, and courageous soldier and general, will be preserved forever in the hearts of servicemen of the Army and Navy and all Soviet people.

From the government commission for organization of the funeral of Marshal of the Soviet Union Bagramyan:

The coffin containing the body of Marshal of the Soviet Union Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan, is being installed in the Red Banner Hall of the Central House of the Soviet Army, Ploshchad Kmmuny No 2. The hall is open for taking leave of the deceased from 1000 to 1800 on 23 September.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have decreed:

A government commission is to be formed to organize the funeral of Marshal of the Soviet Union Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan, comprised of Comrades Ustinov, chairman; Kapitonov; Sokolov; Yepishev; Borisov; Smirtyukov; Kurkotkin; (Tolomin); and (Delmisaryan).

Ivan Khristoforovich Bagramyan is to be buried in Red Square, in the Kremlin Wall.

GENERAL WRITES ON QUALITIES OF T-62, T-72 TANKS

PM171029 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 12 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Lt Gen Tank Troops P. Gudz, honored scientist of the RSFSR, doctor of military sciences and professor: "Armor Is Strong"]

[Excerpt] On the basis of the achievements of the socialist economy, science and technology and as a result of the selfless labor of workers, engineers, designers and scientists, our army, Tank Troops included, has made great strides in its development in the postwar years. Tank Troops retain the role of powerful shock force in the ground forces.

Today Tank Troops are equipped with modern tanks like the T-62 and T-72. Over 50 years of experience of Soviet tank building and the latest achievements of science, technology and progressive techniques are concentrated in their design. Their maneuverability and protection against various weapons have been considerably increased and their firepower has grown. New vision and firing devices make it possible to drive the tanks confidently under water and across any terrain and to hit targets with great accuracy in conditions of restricted visibility and at night. In short, the tank today is a complex and sophisticated machine that combines with the utmost expediency firepower, protection and maneuverability. The increased combat potential of modern tanks makes them among the most powerful means of armed struggle in resolving the most responsible tasks in various types of combat operations and in conditions of the enemy use of nuclear weapons.